CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,364 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands:
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky" (Green Label), "Napier Johnnie's" (Green Label), "Glentromie," "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Prices: Rs. 8 per doz. Quart Bottles; Rs. 4 per doz. Pints.
Examine cork, label, and capsule of all Bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.L. GANGES	4268	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
† M.Z.	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	7th Mar.
P.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. BENGAL	4589	850	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3535	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1600	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	809	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	29th May.

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PISKIN	3938	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains. About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt 26th Feb.
MALWA	3970	500	C. Preston 12th Mar.
BOKHARA	3955	500	H. Weigheli 26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton 9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000 750	1st Mar. '91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000 750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on boar l by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,893	900	13th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	15th March.
WISTOW HALL	Kelly	3,700	400	30th March.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1891.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," of the "MACIVER" LINE, E. Boyle, Commander, will be SAILING to PLYMOUTH, about the 27th instant, and has First Class accommodation. Left for 8 or 9 passengers. Sheds fitted throughout with the ELECTHIC LIGHT and has Cabins amidship. Fare to the above place, Rs. 330.
Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ARMENIA	3,395	Tons	Sailing 28th Feb.
S.S. NUBIA	3,551	"	" 25th Mar.

THESE Steamers will sail punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and are fitted out with every comfort for First-class Passengers. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). The Voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
For Rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Campbell	3,237	21st March 1891.

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th Febuary, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN MacGREGOR, 3,000 tons, Captain G. Miller, will sail for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 5th April, 1891.

The Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th February.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1168, tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of he world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	25th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3369	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3949	22nd May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

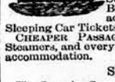
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality.
1.—Graduates having experience in Sanitation should apply.
2.—Salary, starting with Rs. 150 to rise to Rs. 200.
3.—He will be on probation for six months at the end of which he will be confirmed if he gives satisfaction.
4.—He should not leave Municipal Service within three years of his confirmation.
5.—Private Practice not allowed.
6.—The selected Candidate will have to give a Security for Rs. 2,000.
7.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned till the 1st of March, 1891.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR.
Secretary, M. P.
Poona Municipal Office, 11th February, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate chargos.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station
Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONNOISSEUR'S "CHAMPAGNE" OR CLARET CUP JUGS.

IN finest Cut Glass, with Best Quality Electro-Plated Mounts. They have a centre Ice Well by means of which the Wine is cooled without being diluted or tainted by impure Ice.

"Hobnail" Cut Glass Body, Magnum size		Rs. 90
" "	Quart "	Rs. 60
"Spiral" "	Quart "	Rs. 60

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRY
MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.

THE application of this LOTION soothes the Pain and relieves the Irritation arising from the sting of these venomous little Insects.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD (OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER)
BOMBAY.

"OH MY HEAD!"
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
PICK-ME-UP.

AN agreeable Non-Alcoholic Stimulant, much in request by those feeling "Seedy" in the Morning after Fatigue or Excitement the previous Evening.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD (OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER),
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000, per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Bechivos, No. 1	16-1	10	15	20
Morris' Bechivos, No. 2	12-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for dead-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG.

ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.
THIS VEHICLE IS A NOVELTY.
AWARDED MEDAL AT THE POONA EXHIBITION.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG. A perfect two wheeler, smart-looking, neat, stylish and dashing in appearance. Elegantly designed, sound and substantial in wood and iron work. Well built on the latest improved and portable principles. Comfort in riding; roomy; easy of access and light in draught this Gig has no equal. (The point of draught has been so accurately determined as to ensure an easy running and well balanced Cart, combining the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight). Has most comfortable accommodation for two, finished in the best manner, handy, runs well. Is remarkably easy to ride in specially for ladies; extremely light but strong, no knee-action, also suitable for driving in Tandem. We can strongly recommend this Cart and assure our Constituents that the same will undoubtedly be found most fashionable yet introduced, and respectfully solicit the favour of inspection because the description hardly conveys the idea of its elegance. The weight of the body of the Cart averages from 90 to 100 lbs., it can be packed and unpacked in couple of hours time, packed in small bundles complete with fittings as per below:—
All iron work bright burnished, the body suspended on (4) four springs, (two Cee and two English Long under springs). English Mail Axle. Superior Bulls Eye Circular Coach Lamps, Steel Swinging Splinter Bar, English Bolts and Nuts, Silver Plated Handles, Tips, Brecching Staple, Beading, etc., Wings, English Reinclip and Whip-holder, Drab Spring Cushions with Silk Trimming, Driving seat well raised to give a good command over the Horses. Varnished (English by Brush Process), to keep natural Wood Colour, Rumble at back, English Shafts, Carpet, Wrench Special Key, Generally built for 13-2 Ponies and Arabs, but can be built to rder for any size.

CASH WITH ORDER OR RAILWAY RECEIPT BY V. P. P.
PRICE Rs. 300.

EDULJEE & Co.,
MEDALLIST, BAMBOO CART MAKERS AND COACH BUILDERS,
LUCKNOW.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JEWELLERY, the Choicest in Stock. Diamond Jewellery of the best Description. Jewellery made to order by experienced Workmen.

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

G. F. COWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO., Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Occasional commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 299, High Holborn, London, Eng.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of Gold Jewellery, which being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from 30 0 to 200
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.	" 15 0 to 150
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	" 10 8 to 250
LOCKETS—Plain, Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	" 50 0 to 225
GEMTS Do.	" 54 0 to 65
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns	" 100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES	" 250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—Comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	" 135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	" 126 0 to 200
RINGS—Ladies' keeper	" 20 0 to 40
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy, Tablet, Half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs	" 30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond Rings	" 40 0 to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c.	" 50 0 to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	" 7 0 to 135
Do. Rings	" 27 0 to 60
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	from 75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	" 15 0 to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	" 55 0 to 100
TOOTH PICKS	" 11 0 to 35
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt Front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links	" 55 0 to 80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case	" 13 8 to 20
GOLD COLLAR STUDS	each " 10 8 to 12-8
GOLD SOLITAIRES	" 38 0 to 40
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case	" 36 0 to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	" 25 0 to 30
PEARL NECKLETS	" 225 0 to 360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	" 15 0 to 17
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	" 19 0 to 130
GOLD MOUNTED PENHOLDERS	" 18 0 to 27
GOLD WHISTLES	" 27 0 to 35
GOLD COMPASSES	" 40 0 to 75
WEALEMEFNAS, for measuring Maps, &c., as Charms	" 28 0 to 35
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EARTOPS	" 150 0 to 300
THE NEW GOLD SHEATH PENCIL for Pocket or Chain	" 45 0 to 55
GOLD MOUNTED RIDING WHIP for Ladies	" 36 each.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased	from 5 0 to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased	" 7 0 to 22
NECKLETS	" 15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES	" 40 0 to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 12 0 to 26
EARRINGS	" 2 0 to 6
BROOCHES	" 4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	" 10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	" 9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	" 10 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS	" 2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS	" 10 0 to 16
SMELLING BOTTLES	from 5 0 to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	" 12 0 to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	" 10 0 to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS	" 18 0 to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	" 3 0 to 10
SILVER WHISTLES	" 6 0 to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c.	" 9 0 to 10-8
SILVER MOUNTED PENHOLDERS	" 1 8 to 5-0
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	" 27 0 each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES	" 27 0 to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES	" 40 0 to 75
SILVER PURSES	" 4 0 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported:—

KEMP'S Alterative Powder, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills, As. 14 bottle.
KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brilliantine, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap, As. 10 and Re. 1-4 packet.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice, tin As. 10, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Chemical Food, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 bot.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne, As. 12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 4 bot.
KEMP'S Cold Cream, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron, As. 12 and Re. 1-8 bot.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bot.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky, Rs. 27-8 doz.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Drops, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Saline, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Hair Dye, Rs. 2 case.
KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Insect Powder, As. 12, Re. 1-6, & Rs. 2-8 tin
KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Kino Lozenges, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Lavender Water, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Limejuice and Glycerine, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Marking Ink, As. 8 phial.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract, Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Ovoid Pills, all kinds, see List.
KEMP'S Oils, various, see List.
KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Pomades, various, for the Hair, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Ros Alpinus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Syrups, various, see List.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies, see List.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
KEMP'S Writing Ink, Re. 1 per bottle.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING
2ND REPRESENTATION.

FILLIS' JOCKEY ACT
Vociferously Applauded.
THE FEMALY FAMILY
Vociferously Applauded.
THE SISTERS LILLYS
Vociferously Applauded.
BOURGOGUINO
Vociferously Applauded.
MISS ALEXANDERA
Vociferously Applauded.
ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS
Comfortable and Complete.
TO-NIGHT.

Booking Office open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Prices of Admission :—
Boxes to hold 8, 6, 4 and 2 persons, 4 Rupees per Seat.
Stalls Re. 3 | Gallery Re. 1.
No half price to evening performances.

The Lions, Elephant, and the Magnificent Stud of Performing Horses and Ponies in their Stables, lit by Electricity, are on view during interval to holders of Box and Stall Tickets.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES,
WHEN CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

NOTICE.

No goods to be supplied unless by written order of the management—

Sole Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager.....W. LUNARDI.
Advance & Advertising Agent...E. C. CLITHEROW
Stud Groom.....J. TRENT.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY
LECTURE SERIES, 1891.

Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D.—"Nature and Aims of Education"—Tuesday, 24th February 1891.
Wm. Menzies Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., M.R., C.M., B.D.—"Water: Composition and Use"—Wednesday, 4th March.
E. Symington, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. Soc.—"Water-Supply of Bombay"—Wednesday, 11th March.
V. A. Modak, M.A.—"Social Isolation in India"—Wednesday, 18th March.
Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
[Subject and day to be announced hereafter.]
The Lectures will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, beginning 7-30 p.m.
Admission Tickets for 4 As. and 8 As. To be had at the Elphinstone, the Grant Medical College, and at Mrs. Radhabai & Co.'s, Kalbadevi Road.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME,
BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1891, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

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REAL EGYPTIAN
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FRESH CASE LAST WEEK.
Per P. & O. S. S. "ASSAM."

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

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Is respectfully invited to these
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Fresh Shipment of REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS just opened out.
Special Price List on Application.

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A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—
They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay ;
They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay ;
They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material, either made or sold in this country ;
They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap ;
They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.
For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

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JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW and POPULAR SONGS, Latest Pianoforte Pieces and Dance Music in Sheet and Book form. Faust up to Date, Carmen up to Date, "Ruy Blas, and other new Burlesques received soon after Publication. Sheet Music may be taken on Inspection.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

EUROPEAN Lady, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAITAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

HORSE CLOTHING for Heavy Blanketing Suits for the Hill and the cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpur. Samples free on application.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m.

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore. Salary Rs. 250 per Mensem, with free Quarters and a Commission. Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Cawnpore.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ZEZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, a strong, light open carriage, convertible into Mail Phaeton, built by a European. Also a small light Victoria. Both in good condition and suitable for one horse or pair. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

NOW READY.—QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS' and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1869 to 1889. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, Mr. BEJONJEE RUTTONJEE KOTEVAL, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. Now Assurance 21,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO BE SOLD.—The good will Stock-in-Trade of a Millinery and Dress Making Business, doing well. A favorable opportunity for Investors. Apply for particulars "Y. A. R.," care of this Paper.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH AND CO., London, expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M ilDay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tannel Works, Gokurn :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Canacona :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1891, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
20th January, 1891.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS will CLASS AGE and MEASURE HORSES on 1st March next, at 7 a.m., at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.
Forms will not be issued on the day of the measurement.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
16th February 1891.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TEST of the "TITAN" AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER will take place TO-DAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4-30 p. m., at the Star of India Mills, Parel, when all Millowners, Agents, Secretaries, Managers, &c., and representatives of Insurance Companies are specially invited to attend.

SAMUEL WALKER,
42, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY has this day taken the undersigned John McBeath Campbell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of the Dental College, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., into Partnership. The business of a Dental Surgeon heretofore carried on by the said Herbert Bromley under the style of "WALTON AND BROMLEY" will in future be carried on by both the undersigned in co-partnership under the style or firm of "Bromley and Campbell" at the premises heretofore occupied by the said Herbert Bromley at Dean Lane, Fort.

HERBERT BROMLEY,
J. M. CAMPBELL, D. D. S.
Bombay, 1st February 1891.

NOTICE.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENT is in BOMBAY with Samples of every Description of Dr. Jaeger's underclothing for Ladies', Men, and Children's wear.

HARRY CLARK & Co.,
13, Meadow Street.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order of reference made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, in the above matter and bearing date the Eleventh Day of October, One Thousand Right Hundred and Ninety, NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of and all other persons interested in the abovenamed Company that the examination of the account of Pestonjee Ardeshir Hormasjee Wadia, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, filed by him in the office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court on the Twenty-Second Day of September One Thousand Right Hundred and Ninety, will be proceeded with before me at my office in the Court House on Tuesday, the Twenty Fourth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One at Twelve O'clock noon and at any adjourned meetings that may be necessary without further notice.—Dated this 29th Day of January 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.
Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 15.
Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.
Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.
Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."
Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.
All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.
Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.
For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકખાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
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Musjid Bunder.	Bhoswul Junction *ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly		Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Nimborah	Mirgaul (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Sion	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Bhandoop	Chandnee	Wangni	Budnaira
Tanakha	Mandwa	Narsi	Malker
Deewa	Jhingeraum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Callian Junc.	Bagmar	Kurjut *ab*	Damorgaum
Titwalla	Khundwaab	Padeedari	Poolgaum
Khadawali	Lawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Vassind	Beerh	Lanowlee *a*	Wurdah *b*
Shapoor	Singaji	Karli	Powwar
Bheringee	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Khurda	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Kusaarah *a*	Bhuridas	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoorree	Chinchwud	Selgaum
Ghoteo	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Baligaum	Sewree	Poonabdd	Keim
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Harsee Rd
Nasick Rd *a*	Khundi	Oorooclee	Marheh
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nassigaum	Bagra	Patus	Packney
Munmar	Senri	Dhond *b*	Sholapur *ac*
Nandgaum *a*	Sohanpore *ad*	Bhoregwan	Hoodgo
Naddongree	Paparla (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Shahabad *abc*
Kujgaum	Babai	Warangaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Nanjeum	Nuiwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Manaswuda	Nursingpore	Biswabridge	Kalbad
Singwlee	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum		Jullumb	Chickasgo
Bhadli		Sheagaum *a*	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Gangapur	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mukhid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jnan	Ganga waram	Mupsapoute	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
	Ulaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Veipur	Dhandook
Kundli	Lathi	Talaja	Bhaunagar

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b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Test of the "Titan" Automatic Sprinkler, Star of India Mills, Parel, 4-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. J. Wallace, on "The Odours of Bombay," 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Bachelors' Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Bombay Races, Ordinaries.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Loodiana (s), from Calcutta. On the 21st:—Pemba (s), from Busreh; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Emir (s), from Cardiff; Calder (s), Busreh; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Thibet (s), for Hongkong; Indrani (s), Havre; Baron Clyde (s), Trieste, &c.; Aska (s), Karachi; Larnaca (s), Dunkirk; Elba (s), Bushire; Assam (s), Aden; and Iran (s), Marseilles, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Baron Clyde left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thibet and the s. s. Indrani left the dock on Saturday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 14th February, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 6,513, in receipts.

MANEKSHWAR FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Maneksbwar will be held to-day, at Vishram Bag of Shet Hunsraj Karamsi, next to the Byculla Railway Station, where the usual pyrotechnic works will be displayed.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st January, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890, of 64,254 maunds and Rs. 11,783, in the earnings.

MORE DEFICIENT LIGHTING.—Inspector Jones, of the F and G Divisions, reports that while he was going his rounds on the night of Friday last, he found that 7 lamps at Sion, 5 at Dharavi Road, 3 at Furguson Road, 2 at Parbadevi Road, and 1 at Elphinstone Road had been put out before 12 o'clock.

PARSI VISITORS TO ENGLAND.—At the end of March the following Parsi gentlemen propose to visit England and the Continent:—Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (second son of Sir D. M. Petit), the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.S., and Mr. Manekshaw Dhanjeeshaw, Police Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

PARSI CHARITY.—The Honourable Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, additional member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, has made over the sum of Rs. 5,000, to the Trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds, with a request that out of the interest the inmates of the Parsi Asylum at Chowpatty may be fed once a year, and the balance devoted to the benefit of Parsi widows.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jijoe, a young Hindu girl, aged 10 years. About ten days ago deceased fell from the top of a staircase at Falkland Road, and received severe injuries to her head. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, but tetanus set in on Thursday last, and she died the next day. The jury returned an open verdict.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—
Quadrille.....La Grande Duchesse .....Strauss.
Valse .....Manolo .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Reminiscences of England...Godfrey.
Valse .....Gruss aus Hannover.....Labitzky.
Polka .....See no Dance .....Solomon.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NORTON VS. LAWRIE.—Mr. Bosanquet, J.P., delivered judgment on Thursday, at the Court of the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaar, in the Norton vs. Lawrie case, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for Rs. 430, balance due on the purchase of a landau and a pair of horses, which the defendant declined to pay on the plea that he considered he was cheated. The judge found for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed.

DEATH OF A PARSI LADY.—The death is announced at Surat of Bai Avabai, widow of the late Mr. Bejunjee Palunjee, late Kotval of Surat. She was 82 years of age at the time of her death. Two of her sons are employed in the service of the Nizam in the Survey and Police Departments, and the third in the office of the Collector of Surat. She was reputed to be a lady of a charitable disposition and great sociability. Her funeral on Thursday last was largely attended.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday last, at the Sonapoor Hindu Burial Ground, touching the death of Gomti, a young Hindu girl, aged 12 years. About ten days ago, deceased was playing with a elephant match-box near an open kerosine oil lamp. The matches suddenly caught fire, and the child in her haste to put it out upset the lamp. Her clothes caught fire, and she was burned severely. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died. The jury returned an open verdict.

HOSPITAL FOR PARSIS.—It will be remembered that Mr. M. C. Murzban, about a year ago, proposed to raise funds for establishing a hospital for the exclusive use of the Parsis of Bombay, and the Presidency, and Messrs. Hoeramanek & Co. started the subscription with the handsome sum of Rs. 25,000, and subsequently Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and others have added about Rs. 35,000. As Mr Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymony proposes to devote Rs. 1,50,000 to some medical object, it has been suggested that this munificent sum be applied to the Parsi Hospital Fund.

"ALFRESCO" DANCE AT PAREL.—Mr. A. C. Scott, the honorary secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana, and the executive is to be merited for the manner in which they provided for the entertainment of their guests at another of their pleasant moon-light alfresco dances on the beautiful ground at Parel. Dancing commenced at half-past eight to the strains of the G. I. P. Railway Band and kept on till the small hours of the morning. The pleasure of the evening was affected somewhat by a fog and heavy dew, and it is, therefore, to be hoped none would suffer from its effects.

CAUTION TO CARELESS PARENTS.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday last, on the body of Assa, a Hindoo infant, six weeks old. On the night of Friday last the parents of the deceased went out to a dinner party, leaving the infant in a cot below, which they kept on a heating apparatus to warm the clothes of the child. Some of the clothes accidently fell from the cot and caught fire. The child was soon enveloped in flames and frightfully burned. On their return home the parents of the child were horrified to find their child dying; and at once removed it to the J. J. Hospital but all efforts were of no avail, as it expired a few minutes after its admittance. The coroner returned an open verdict.

MURRAY VS. BARNES AND HOUGHTON.—Mr. J. E. Nott Barnes writes to us from Elphinstone Circle:—I must request that you will correct the exceedingly erroneous report of the case of J. Murray vs. Barnes and Houghton, which appeared in your issue of to-day, by publishing in your next issue, the following facts of the case:—I left the plaintiff's premises on the 15th January not abruptly, as stated, but after giving due notice. The plaintiff had from day to day, put off giving me a receipt, for the money I had paid him for the first month's board and lodging, until the very day I was leaving, the 15th January, when he gave me an incorrect receipt, and made a preposterous claim for Rs. 47-8, which I refused to pay. Before leaving, however, I tendered the sum of Rs. 28, the balance due for board and lodging, but the plaintiff refused this amount, and filed a suit against me for Rs. 47-8. I paid into Court the sum of Rs. 28, being the amount I had previously tendered. The Judge believed my evidence, and disbelieved the sworn testimony of the plaintiff, and gave judgment accordingly for Rs. 28, only, the plaintiff having to pay the costs on the whole amount besides his pleader's fee.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

721-90—Little, S F and N—Joosub Hajee Mahomedalli and another vs Heerabai.
726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahoo and others.
Postponed Long Causes.
296-90—Wadia and G—G P Quinn vs Narayen Hiraji—M H Khan—Part heard.
633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivjee Dhurmajee vs Limbabai and others—Chalk, W and S and T D and C.
150-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nussar—Crawford, B B and B.
333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.
690-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Venkappa Mogeker and others—In person.
408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Luklmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N.
For hearing on second and third issues.
307-89—Balkrishna, V N K—for paupers—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, R and B, and Bal. V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

602-89—D S Garud—Kanyalal Harimal and another vs Rampertab Ramrutton—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
3-7-91—Little, S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorji Bahadur vs H W G Rivett-Carnac and another—Wadia and G, and Ardesir, H and D.
638-90—Conroy and B—Motivahoo vs Premavahoo and another—Cradock, L and O, and A P Unwalla.
156-89—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansukhal, D and J.
413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Mungaldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, H B and R.
515-07—In person—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Esoo—In person.
335-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamati Sayana Sayboo—M H Khan.
103-90—In person—Dawood Durvesh Ghanchi vs Vulubdas Parshotamdas—Little, S F and N.
383-90—J C Cama—Currimjee Moosajee vs Abdoolally Moosajee—Wadia and G.
520-90—In person, a pauper—Sayad Hoosein bin Sayed Ahmed vs G A Turner and another—Khunderao, M.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
Vigil of St. Matthias.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
St. Matthias' Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OUR telegrams this morning tell of a successful engagement between the Egyptian troops and Osman Digna's followers at Tokar. Unfortunately two British Officers are among the list of killed and wounded.

WE regret to hear of the death while on board the s.s. Kaveri, of Mr. Montague Charles Leckie, Assistant British Delegate and Acting British Consul at Goa. Mr. Leckie, who had been for some time ill, was 37 years of age and died just outside Bombay on Saturday morning. The funeral took place at Sewri on Saturday evening, the Rev. C. Gilder officiating.

THE Jain defamation case, which, after tedious proceedings in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, has occupied r. Justice Pigott and a special jury for thirty-five days at the Calcutta Sessions, came to an end at last on Wednesday, the jury acquittiug the defendant on all the counts. On the conclusion of the case the jurors were exempted by the Court from further service for four years, which is certainly not more than a reasonable consideration after what they have been subjected to; and one is inclined to wish that some recompense could be found for the Judge, who, for thirty-five days has been listening to a case which he had declared at the outset was one which ought never to have come before a court of law.

SIR JAMES DORMER, the new Commander-in-Chief of Madras, who is now on his way out, has been the hero of many humourous escapades, as well as scrimmages by flood and field. He is, it appears, fond of his joke, and there are many amusing stories of his ability to make one. He was the particular officer, we are told by the *Madras Times*, who so astonished a group of Mahdists on the banks of the Nile by plucking out his eye, flipping it in the air, adroitly catching it, and restoring it to its place, cooly asking, "Can your Mahdi do that?" The Mahdi was a wonderful man in his disciples' eyes, but this was a bit beyond him.

THE insurgent Shinwaris who had been driven to the hills by General Gholam Haidur, Orakzai, are escaping into Tirah. The Amir has written to congratulate the General upon his success, especially upon the capture of 125 men and women of the Sanger Khels. These he has ordered to be sent to Kabul, where their fate will be determined. The captured cattle have been put up to auction at Peshbolak.

COMMUNICATION between Kabul and the Herat and Turkistan provinces was stopped for the first four days of this month by snow. Since then the Amir has made arrangements for the dak to be carried through by Hazaras, who can travel over the snow.

THIS winter in Kabul and its neighbourhood has not been equalled, so the Kabulis aver, since the capture of Kabul 50 years ago. Elephants have been employed daily by the Amir's orders to tread down the snow in the streets in order to make traffic possible. Among the hill tribes considerable mortality has been caused.

THE *Queen* tells us that the custom of women taking their husband's name is undergoing considerable modifications. In England there are many ladies who do not, on marriage, like to abandon the name which they have rendered celebrated. Cases in proof of this are Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Jopling Rowe, Mrs. Lancaster Wallis, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M.D. and many more. In Norway, however, a step further has been taken and the husband now sometimes couples his wife's surname with his own. Lately a sculptor of some celebrity named Rowell married a Miss Smith, and called himself Mr. Rowell-Smith, his wife being Mrs. Rowell-Smith.

THE Czarowitch in Ceylon will witness an elephant kraal in the jungles of Venvilla. On the 12th instant it was reported there were four herds of elephants in the neighbourhood, which were to be driven into the kraal on the 15th or the 16th. But it is a difficult matter to drive in elephants on a fixed day, as it depends, to a great extent, on the inclination of the elephants.

THE following further particulars as to the recent affair in the Southern Lushai country are now forthcoming. Mr. Murray, Political Officer, was at Jacopa's village, some distance from the Koladyne post, with fifty frontier police and two signallers of the 2nd Gurkhas. On the 10th instant he had moved out from camp with thirty men to a distance of some two and a half miles away. When about to return he heard firing in the direction of the village and hurried back. He was attacked on the way by a considerable number of Lushais and prevented from reaching the village, which he saw in flames. After losing two men killed his party retired and succeeded in reaching the Kolalyne post. It has not yet been made clear what loss was suffered by the police holding the post in the village. The first news stated five killed and all stores lost; but it is now reported that the wounded sepoys who reached the Koladyne post mention only one Gurkha signaller as killed and the other missing. Immediately on the news reaching fort Tregar, preparations were made for punishing the Lushais. Captain Hutchinson started with 150 men for Jacopa's village and will there be reinforced if necessary. A wing of the 3rd Bengal Infantry at Fort William has been warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Chittagong in case the outbreak assumes a serious shape; this, however, is not likely.

MALIK MAKHMADDIN, the chief offender and the leader of the Pyavi Nmasi, is now being brought from Gwada under a strong escort, says a Hangu telegram of Wednesday. Mr. Spencer the Political Officer, accompanies him. Malik Makhmaddin will be sent to Kohat under escort tomorrow. It is believed that the Malik only surrendered himself on condition that his life would be spared and that he has made a request that he may be taken direct to Sir William Lockhart. Two companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry under two British officers form the escort coming from Gwada, and they will be relieved by a similar number of the 2nd P. I. at Lakkar. Full and ample details of the surrender have not yet been received, but it would appear that he surrendered to Mr. Spencer yesterday. No orders have yet been received about the force, but they are expected daily, as the transport is needed for the Black Mountain expedition.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. A. LEE, I.M.S., writes to a contemporary from Mangalore:—"I have read the letter of Colonel Chrystie, published in the Mail of the 11th current, describing his visit to the Leper Asylum maintained in Mangalore by the Revd. Mr. Muller, and reporting the unmistakable evidence of cure he had witnessed in many of the inmates, as a result of the Count Mattei medicines which the Reverend gentleman had employed. I have recently examined, in company with Doctor Thummon Singh, all the lepers reputed to be cured, but we were unable to find a solitary instance of a cure having been effected. To those acquainted with the life history of leprosy, it is well-known that the eruptions fade, and that the tubercular nodules undergo disintegration spontaneously. Extensive ulcers also, which several of the poor lepers suffered from, and which were aggravated by want, misery, and filthy habits before admission, naturally improved under the favorable conditions which shelter, nourishing food, and enforced cleanliness afford. The deeper-seated lesions of the disease, such as anæsthetic areas corresponding in extent to the implicated nerve territories gradually necrosing, digits, thickened limbs, swollen joints, perforating ulcers of the palms and soles, were detected in all the cases of reputed cure. The Mattei treatment has of late attained some notoriety by reason of the unmeasured pretensions of the Count and his disciples in this country, but I am not aware that it has been subjected to any prolonged trial by competent and impartial observers. I consider it my duty to record the result of my own investigations, because I believe that many of the unfortunate victims of this fell malady, through reading or hearing optimist narratives like Colonel Chrystie's, may be buoyed up by delusive hopes of recovery from the use of these nostrums,—hopes inevitably doomed to be cruelly shattered."

FROM the 1st April next the tariff per word for telegrams between India and Europe will be as follows:—*via* Suez or Teheran, Rs. 2-13 (instead of Rs. 2-8 as at present) and *via* Turkey Rs. 2-9 (instead of Rs. 2-4 as at present.) Two annas a word will be added on telegrams from Burma. The charge on Press Telegrams from India and Burma to the United Kingdom will be, *via* Suez or Teheran, annas 15 per word (instead of thirteen annas as at present.)

AN alteration regarding the draft of Gordon Highlanders that is to go home by the 'Himalaya' when the returns has just been made, and has caused a good deal of disappointment to some of the men who were looking forward to going, but who must now remain. Men who originally had completed their 7 years' service before the 31st of March were to be sent home; but now only men who have completed their 7 years before the 31st of December, 1890, will go. Under the first order over 200 men would have gone home, while under the second the number is reduced by one corporal the second the number is reduced by one corporal and 41 men, who will have to remain here another nine months.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Camp, Mangu, through Kohat, 19th February, says:—Malik Makhmaddin, under an escort of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and accompanied by Mr. Spencer, arrived at 4 p.m. yesterday. He spent the night here in the post and left for Kohat under escort at eight this morning. His nephew, Hazratshah, and his cousin, Khwas, are with him. These two were noted leaders of raiding parties into British territory. It appears that Subadar Umr, 4th Punjab Infantry, a Malikdin Afridi persuaded Makhmaddin to surrender and brought him in to Mr. Spencer at Gwada on the 17th instant. Makhmaddin had been sheltered by the Shekhan and Akhel. The former tribe have already been fined Rs. 500 for sheltering him, and there seems no doubt that he left Drand on the morning of our arrival there. It is believed that the pressure brought to bear on him by the rest of his section, the Pyavi Nmasi, obliged him to surrender. The surrender is conditional that he will not be hung or transported. Orders have been received for the breaking-up of the force, which takes place on the 24ht instant. The 29th Punjab Infantry remain out on the southern slope of the Samana, pending the building of posts on the crest, and the making of roads up.

THE annual contribution of three lakh of rupees, which the Government of India have expressed their willingness to give towards sanitary improvements in cantonments, will be gladly utilised by the military authorities in the coming financial year, observes a contemporary. It will be devoted to waterworks, several schemes being now in hand. The Quetta works have been completed, and the Military Works' share has to be repaid to the Public Works Department; the Rawalpindi scheme, a large one, will be pushed on, and that for the Gullies begun. Dum Dum gets its supply of wholesome water, not a day before it was wanted, and the pipes connecting the Allahabad cantonment with the Municipal area will be laid. The Dehra supply will be extended to the lines of the Mountain Battery and the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas. In all some nine lakhs will be spent in the year.

HINDU wives sometimes seize upon the very slightest provocation for putting an end to their lives. Such an instance is reported in the columns of a contemporary. That a woman should elect to hang herself because she had not a sufficient supply of ornaments to bedeck her person with for a certain big social gathering, and because her husband refused to procure more, indicates a lamentable absence of the reasoning faculty.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces leaves Allahabad on the 1st proximo for a short tour in the Benares Division. On the following day he will open the Exhibition of Local Arts and Manufactures at Mirzapore, and will then go to Ghazipore to lay the foundation-stone of a female ward, to be constructed at the Sadr dispensary, in connection with Lady Dufferin's scheme. Returning from Ghazipore on the 5th Sir Auckland Colvin visits Benares, where he officiates at a similar function in the case of the drainage works, which are to be constructed in connection with the new water-works, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Prince Albert Victor at the beginning of last year. This concludes the trip, the party returning to Allahabad on the 6th March.

ANOTHER of the scenes which have made the Rangoon bar notorious took place at a special court on Thursday, says a local correspondent. Mr. Agnew the Recorder, and Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner, were sitting, and during the arguments Mr. Agnew said the Magistrate's opinion on the malice of an appellant could not bind the special court in certain criminal proceedings. Shortly afterwards Mr. Moylan said that the Recorder had expressed an opinion that the Magistrate's decision was of no force or effect whatever. Mr. Agnew asked the members of the Bar present if they could bear out this version. None did so, and Mr. Agnew said the statement was an invention. Thereupon Mr. Moylan commenced a long string of invective, attacking the Recorder as the only judge on the bench who coarsely insulted the Bar, and showed them such characteristic discourtesy. Mr. Van Someren, counsel for respondent, disclaimed for the Bar any feeling that the Recorder treated them discourteously. He was ashamed that there should be found among the Bar a man who would address his Honour in the terms which Mr. Moylan had done. Mr. Moylan said: "I reiterate my opinion that your Honour has treated the Bar with characteristic discourtesy." Mr. Ward replied: "You have said quite enough. Sit down Mr. Moylan."

AN understanding has been arrived at, says a Karachi telegram, between the authorities of Sind and Bombay and the Government of India in regard to the construction of a railway from Hyderabad to Oomerkote. The line is to be proceeded with at once, will be constructed on the standard gauge, and will be completed within a few months. Sind is to be congratulated on the prospect which the adoption of this measure, tardy as it may be, confers.

THE proposed changes in the Punjab Police are now believed to be under consideration. It is probable that the Deputy Inspector-Generalships will be abolished, and that the saving thereby effected will be devoted to improving the position of the District Superintendents.

HAPPILY the worst of the outbreak of cholera in Bengal occasioned by the Auddodhoy Jog may be said to have passed. In several places the illness was all but epidemic, and we learn that in the week ending the 14th instant no fewer than 538 deaths from cholera were registered. Of these, 250 actually occurred at the principal bathing ghats during the recent festival. The sickness spread rapidly along the lines of railway, and a large tract of country was affected.

APROPOS of the cremation of the Duke of Bedford, it is pretty generally kkown that Sir Charles Dilke's first wife was cremated. But it is not generally known that the ashes of the late Lady Dilke, enclosed in a beautiful urn or vase, are placed on the overmantel in his own room. Hanging on the wall immediately above is her portrait.

COLONEL T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, C.B., R.A., who is now in command of the Royal Artillery at Bangalore, will succeed Major-General G. J. Smart, R. A., in the command of the Madras District, and not Colonel A. M. Rawlins, as we hinted on Monday. Colonel Van Straubenzee is fifty-three years of age, and entered the Artillery in the year 1855. He was made a Companion of the Bath for his services in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, when he commanded the Royal Artillery of the Indian Contingent.

THE *Sind Gazette* announce that an understanding has been arrived at between the various authorities of the Government of Sind, of Bombay, and of India in regard to the construction of the line of railway from Hyderabad in Sind to Oomerkot. The line is to be proceeded with at once, that it is to be constructed on the standard gauge and that it will be completed within a few months. We congratulate the Province, says our contemporary, on the prospects which the adoption of this measure, tardy as it has been, confers. It means that the period of apathy, obstruction, and inapitude which has so long weighed upon the fortunes of Sind, an incubus upon all enterprise and energy, is drawing to its termination. With the new departure will be inaugurated a new era of life and progress for this port and province. For let the first link of the lateral communication thus effected to the eastward be wrought, it will be impossible to arrest the completion of the whole chain which shall bind the rail systems of the North-Western line and the Rajputana lines together. We shall gain the through connection with Agra and the North-West Provinces, Karachi will be the great wheat port of India and the gate for the main traffic, commercial and military, between Great Britain and her Eastern Empire.

THE acceleration of the mails on the East Indian line has produced its natural effect in forcing the Oudh and Rohilkund to follow suit, and before the Simla exodus sets in the latter railway will have a fast train running from Mogul Serai to Saharunpore and meeting the North-Western mail there. The passenger from Calcutta this season will therefore have three routes, equally eligible in point of time, open to him for the journey to Kalka. The East Indian *via* Delhi and Umballa or, changing at Ghaziabad, the East Indian and North-Western; or, changing at Mogul Serai, the Oudh and Rohilkund and North-Western. Leaving Calcutta on Monday evening say, he will reach Kalka by any of these at 1-43 p.m. on Wednesday. This equal competition can only be maintained, however, temporarily: in another year when the new line between Delhi and Kalka has settled sufficiently to allow the East Indian to maintain full speed throughout, their more direct route will enable them to land passengers at the foot of the hills by the early morning, and thereby practically to gain a whole day on the journey to Simla.

LADIES are now wearing their watches in imitation of the way in which soldiers wear their medals. The watch, which ought to have an enamelled back, is attached to a piece of ribbon hung on a gold clasp and pinned on to the bodice of the dress.

IT is a noteworthy fact, writes a correspondent to the *Times*, that by the elevation of Mr. Jeune to the Bench, Balliol College has now seven representatives on the Supreme Bench of this country—namely, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Lords Justices Bowen and Lopes, Justices Chitty, Kekewich, Wright and Jeune. This record is propably unparralleled.

A CURIOUS case is being heard in a German Law Court. The aggrieved party is a married man, an inhabitant of Gotha. His complaint is, that while he was playing a game of cards, the accused, a rosy-cheeked young woman, all on a sudden, slipped her arm round his neck and imprinted a kiss upon his cheek. The wronged party, at first made light of the injury done, but the matter coming to the notice of his wife, he has sued the girl for damages.

THE crown of the Czar of Russia is the finest ever worn by a sovereign. It is in the form of a Bishop's mitre, and carries on its crest a cross composed of five of the most beautiful diamonds over cut, supporting the largest ruby in the world. Eleven great diamonds in a foliated arch, rising from the front and back of the crown, support this cross and ruby, and on either side is a hoop of thirty-five pearls, than which there are no handsomer.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

As intimated in the Regimental Orders, the Volunteer Artillery fell in near the Municipal Offices, at 4-15 p.m., on Saturday. There was a goodly muster, the result of a regimental order which called upon all the members of the Artillery to attend in order to earn the capitation grant of Rs. 10. After having been sized, the battery was marched to the reserved tram, which was in readiness to convey them to Colaba. Arrived at the tram terminus, the battery fell in and having been formed into fours marched to the Pilot Bunder, where the annual gun target practice began. Two detachments were selected for the evening, one being told off to the 40-pr. gun, and the other to 6-3" Howitzer Gun. Sergeant Beckerling, who was in charge of the detachment on the 40-pr., commenced operations and opened the practice. His first shot went over the target, and fell a good way beyond. Sergeant Chart, who was No. 1 on the Howitzer gun team, now fired, his first shot falling much closer to the mark than the 40pr. shot. The first day's practice comprised three ranging shots out of the 40-pr. with plugged shell, and three out of the 6-3" Howitzer with plugged shell; as also one round each out of the 40-pr. for incorrect ramming and difference of level of wheels. Three live shells were also fired on Saturday evening, the last one, to all appearances striking the flag of the target. The attendance on parade on Saturday evening was very good, there being over 50 in all. There was also a good number of recruits of both batteries, who had been requested to attend in plain clothes, if they had not received their uniforms. Lieut.-Col. Pearse, C. R. A., was present at the target practice and watched the firing closely. The following were the officers on parade:—Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. A.; Captain A. Leslie, Acting Adjutant, Captain Clerk, and Lieutenants Sanders-Slater and Penny.

The second day's practice will take place on the 7th March.

NUISANCE AT GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From time to time you have been good enough to wield your pen in advocating decent, cheap, and airy home accommodations for the middle grade of Europeans and thus justly earned the gratitude of a large class of the people of this city. May I now ask you to add to that deep debt of obligation by airing a grievance of some of us, who live in Grant's Buildings, Colaba. Of the accommodation in these blocks of buildings as compared with the rents we pay I will say nothing, but I wish to speak of the locality from a sanitary point of view, and I must say that the health of the inhabitants of Grant's Buildings up to a few years back has been all that could be desired, but now, Sir, an increase in the cotton trade is causing so many of the native crafts trading in cotton to unload their bales on either side of the basin, and the boats having to remain there a tide or two, makes the nuisance created by the boatmen simply unbearable to the building folks, and also the discharge from the tram stables, which is continuously flowing into the same place, adds to the noxious and offensive smells, which I am sure has been the cause of many serious cases of fever and sickness of all kinds within the last few years. Will you, Sir, allow me to call the attention of the officers of the Port and the Municipality to the matter.—Yours, &c.,
Feb. 20. SEMPER FIDELIS.

THE HINDUS AND THE CENSUS.

At the invitation of Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas about a hundred leading members of the different sections of the Hindu community assembled at Mahadev Baug on Saturday to consider the best means of helping in the forthcoming Census and assisting in the enumeration. Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., Census Commissioner for India; Mr. W. W. Drew C. S., Provisional Superintendent, Bombay Presidency; Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer; Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, and Mr. H. Browin, Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, were also present to answer any questions that might be put to them in connection with the Census operations. Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas, who was called to the chair, explained at some length the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, and exhorted his co-religionists to do all they could in assisting the Government to arrive at a correct enumeration of the population of this city. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal explained to the meeting the manner in which the forms were to be filled up. A Hindu gentleman read the explanation in the Gujarati language given at the top of the form, which he said must be carefully perused by all, previous to their filling up the schedules. Some discussion ensued as to the word *nispat*—(dependent) in one of the columns of the schedule, which some of the Hindoos said was capable of bearing a meaning other than the one intended to be conveyed. They did not like the idea of their wives being described as *nispat*, which might mean that the ladies of their family were dependent upon them as was a sluggard or a slave on his master. Mr. Drew explained that by inserting the word *nispat*, it was never meant to offend their feelings, but it was put down to give the same meaning as was conveyed by the word "dependent" which occurred in the schedules published in the English language. If the Hindoos objected to the word *nispat*, they were at liberty to substitute another word carrying the same meaning. Mr. Baines explained a few points with reference to the schedule in the Gujrati language, which he spoke with remarkable accuracy and facility. It was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Harkisondas, that the meeting, unanimously agreed to recommend the Hindu community to give every facility and assistance to those who are employed by Government to conduct the Census operations in this city. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CHIN HILLS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* wiring through Fort White on Tuesday says:—We have just arrived at Tungzang, the capital of the Khanhow country since Tiddim was destroyed, and a large village of some 1,000 houses, strongly stockaded all round. The march from Tiddim took us two days and-a-half because of the very great difficulty in getting some of the battery mules over some of the steep mountain paths; and great credit is due to the 4th Madras Pioneers, under Lieutenant Holmes, for the path they made for them, a work of great labour and time, causing many halts. Both nights we encamped by the side of the Manipur river, but left it to-day and climbed up to Tungzang, 3,500 feet above. Two miles before reaching the present Tungzang we passed through the old vilage, the ground about which is still cultivated. In this old village many of the Kanhows from Tungzang were waiting for us with mythun and elephants' tusks and other things included in the proposed fine. They were in a state of the greatest alarm, especially about the two battery guns. They stated that they would give everything we asked for as an earnest brought two of the captives taken in the late raid on Pinthwa. So we have encamped quietly outside near Tungzang and are waiting the result of Captain Randall's meeting with the Chiefs.

From the two Burman captives brought in, we learn that the raid on Pinthwa was made by night by about 150 Kanhows. Fourteen captives were taken, of whom two were shot and two killed with dahs on the road, because they were unable to walk. They were at first taken to Tungzang. While I am writing more captives are being brought in, whom the Kanhows had previously hidden in the jungle at Mwelji. This place only seems to be as far from Tungzang as Tiddim. We shall not move on till the day after to-morrow, as the co-operating column from the Kubo valley was only expected to be able to start from Auktaung yesterday. Meanwhile the Kanhows will have to give in the whole of their fine and all their captives.

A Kalemyo telegram of Thursday says:—General Graham and staff arrived here yesterday from Kan. News from Captain Randall's column is that he occupied Tungzang without opposition on the 13th and recovered eight of the captives taken from Pinthwa some time ago, and expected more to be brought in shortly. Captain Rundall expects to reach Mwelpi on the 17th, where he will probably meet the column from Auktaung which reached Thuzin, about twelve miles from Auktaung, on the 12th, and was to march to Mwelpi as soon as possible. It seems doubtful if the Chins will offer any resistance when they see two columns converging on them; but Mwelpi is said to be in a very strong position. The Nwengols have lately been giving trouble and seem anxious to court a licking. On the 12th they shot a transport farrier within a mile of No. 2 Stockade, and they have cut the wire several times lately. The question as to whether they are to be dealt with this year is under consideration. Colonel Mainwaring's column from Thetta was to have attacked Sparkida on the 17th, but no information regarding the movements of the column has yet been received. The Chinbok column under Captain Hastings should be well at work now in the hills west of Yawdwin, but owing to there being no telegraph office nearer than Pouk it takes a long time for news to reach the General of the doings of the column. A patrol of the 28th N. I. captured a Chin a few days ago in the Yaw Valley and he was sent to the political officer for disposal. The original idea of tracing a cart road from Sihoung to Haka has been postponed for the present, and a mule trace is being made instead. If this is constructed, it will open a better line of communication to Haka than the Kan-Haka line. The inland base for stores would probably be removed from Kan to Sihoung, which is a great deal nearer Chindwin.

THE New York correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes:—A large shipment of falcons arrived here from England in charge of a keeper, and were immediately sent to the Long Island country house of one of the prominent New York millionaires. Smitten with the prevailing malady of Anglo-mania, he has determined to inaugurate in this country "the truly aristocratic and haughty seigneurial sport of falconry." Hawking parties are to ride forth from the mediæval castles and baronial mansions of modern American construction, and gallant Yankee cavaliers and Fifth Avenue belles are to enjoy the pursuit by the little feathered bravoes of any flying fowl that may take their rise. Whether the parties will be as picturesque in appearance as those of the great English nobles of olden times, from whom our cavaliers all claim descent, depends on the taste of their tailors and modistes; but as these promise all sorts of artistic fashions and innovations in fashionable dress, we are looking for startling developments. I suppose that in course of time we shall see the old feudal practice of blessing the hounds upon St. Hubert's Day revived in the outskirts of New York, and the young men from Wall-street riding up with their "tailor-made girls" to the door of a suburban church, where a cleric, in all the glory of his ritualistic vestments, will scatter his blessings, with or without sanctified water, over the baying packs which are presently to give chase to the bag of aniseed.

FIVE PLANS FOR FIXING EXCHANGE.

"BANKER" writes to the *Englishman*:—As the President of the Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Chamber should again draw the attention of Government to the evils arising from the uncertainty of exchange between India and England, I hope you will allow one, who has for long past taken an interest in this question, to point out to the members of the Chamber the chief ways in which the value of the rupee can be fixed relating to sterling.

1st. Bi-metallism.—It is now generally admitted by financiers that the relative value of gold and silver can be fixed approximately all the world over, by arranging that the mints in England and a few other countries, that have a large proportion of gold in their currencies, shall coin both metals unrestrictedly, and shall endow the coins thus issued with legal tender power at a fixed ratio. But many authorities fear that under bi-notallism the nations that hold gold largely, and without whose assistance the system cannot be adopted, will be denuded of their portable gold coins, and will be flooded with cumbrous silver coins. There are some grounds for this fear, seeing that all holders of silver will be able to convert their silver in bimetallic countries into gold coins at the ratio fixed; and it is accordingly clear that in adopting bi-metallism a country binds itself to give gold in exchange for silver at a fixed price to any extent at any time. The danger is probably more imaginary than real; but meantime it bars progress in this direction, and seeing that India cannot establish bi-metallism or further the cause in any way, it is a pity the Government of India should continue for the sake of this remedy to neglect all others.

2nd. A gold currency might be introduced into India on a satisfactory footing by declaring sovereigns legal tender in India as the equivalent of Rs. 13, further coinage of silver in India being stopped, and any surplus rupees now in existence being made convertible at the London mints into English silver money at the rate of Is. 8d. per rupee. This plan has been carried out into effect with success in the Dutch possessions in Asia. The procedure is thus described in that well-known standard work "Tates Cambist." In 1877 a Bill was passed for the better regulation of the Dutch Indian Currency, the principal provision of which was the introduction into Nether

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the property of the GORDON Spinning and Manufacturing Co., which was to have taken place on SATURDAY last, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY IN GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purushotam Vithoba Thakoor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4 o'clock in the forenoon the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of land or ground situate and known by the name of Kudwary, containing by admeasurement 1187 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Chowpatti in Girgaum and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316, New No. 2111, old survey No. 384, and New Survey No. 7303, with a house standing thereon, registered under old No. 325, stood by the late Purushotam Vithoba Thakoor, resided, and also the small houses in the rear and the stables and the drawing room standing thereon assessed under ward Nos. 382 and 397, street Nos. 8 and 9 respectively, and bounded on the east by the cart thoroughfare of J. A. Da Ga, and now at Portuguese Church, on the west by the temple of Shree Chundeswar, the charitable property of the late Vithoba Jeewanjee, on the north by the cart of Trivikramdas Bhaichund and on the south by the Broach Canal which runs along the Jeewanjee's and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Vithoba Jeewanjee, and are now in that of Casinath Vithoba and the said Purushotam Vithoba Thakoor. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. R Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table and hanging lamps of various kinds, cookroom and stable lamps, and other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, on the top floor of the Albert Buildings, the very valuable and handsome black teak and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, beautifully upholstered in, Minton's Chinaware, superior glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (built expressly for the Indian climate, in very good condition, and very little used, one large also complete tool chest with tools, a carpenter's bench with nice fretwork machine, a first-rate Whiteley's on Singer's principles hand and foot sewing machine with all the latest improvements, a Neuberg No. 8 Victoress cooking stove, one Wrippingale kerosine cooking stove, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussels carpet, plants, &c., the property of F. W. PETERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

On SATURDAY, the 7th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and carved French-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, superior oil paintings and photographs in gilt frames, Brussels and Persian carpets, several horses, English-built dog-cart, &c., the property of COLONEL WATLING and officers of the 4th Rifle Regiment leaving for Quetta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, AT SULLEMAN BIN DAWOOD'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

On SUNDAY, the 8th March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 23, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms

2 new cottage pianofortes by R. Mittag Nachf. Berlin.

These can be seen at the Auction Rooms.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
6 cases prints.
6 " white dhooties.
5 " leno gauze.
3 " superfine cloth.
5 bales green shirtings.
200 barrels Portland cement.
1 English cabinet with carpenter's tools.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of chest of drawers, round table, clothes press, glass door almyrah, chairs, bedstead, Hindy's cot, cradles, hanging lamps, conversation couches, reclining chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned.
8 rolls leather belting, 3½ and 4in.
17 casks spindle oil.
18 " cycle under oil.
On account and at the risk of Bhanjee Curson dass—
BC BS D—6401 1 case white shirtings.
6898-90—5

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor; Hajee Dada—
1 case brass rings.
3 " tin mirror boxes.
1 On account and at the risk of Esoofally Sekabhoy, ex-s s Khotia—
S M }
272 } 1-59—59 barrels asphalte about 10 tons.
M B }
On account of the concerned—
20 bundles wire fencing.
On account and at the risk of Ruttee Joo Nanabhoy Nalsot—
1 disintegrator.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 second-hand and strong victoria.
1 handsome trail-phaeton.
1 strong Parvicesible landau.
1 second-hand serviceable best-shafted landau.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 " madras phaeton.
1 varnished dog-cart with brake.
11 safety bicycles "Progress" ball bearing and steel tubing, a good strong roadster.

The property of H. SEAN, Esq—
1 strong and light self-driving victoria, with removable coach box and back seat, with a powerful Bay Arab horse, and single plated harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, dining room, library and bed room furniture, made by Wimbridge, Deschamp, McKenzie, and others, rich porcelain and glassware, a first-rate rich-toned grand pianoforte by M. E. Rachals and Co. Hamburg, a handsome Paris-made victoria, suitable for a single horse or pair, a handsome strong built landau by Collett, a pair of handsome and fast grey Pegu horses, both going in single harness, a set of brass-mounted double harness, superior large size oil paintings by M. Lovartti and S. Petrasini and water colours by Louis Frank, handsome engravings, very rich large size drawing room, Persian carpets (specially ordered out from Persia), superior Hinks's hanging and table kerosine lamps, large telescope with tripod, handsome cabinets and lamps, flower jars, rich table and cabinet ornaments, stuffed Australian birds in glass domes, a pair of handsome Italian statues, terra cotta statue of Venus Demedice, a collection of choice and rare plants, China garden stands, &c., the property of J. RICH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KOOTAR WADY IN THAKORDWAR LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nagindass Muthooradass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Crushnanath Narayen Kirtikar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of September, 1885, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate in the cart called Kootarwadi, in the Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasurement 40 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth on the east, and 38 feet in breadth on the west, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 1013 and New No. 43, and bounded on the east by the piece of land leased to Sakrabai, on the west by the piece of land leased to Anundji Moolji and Hurji Mulji, on the north by the Thakordwar Lane, and on the south by the piece of land to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The new steam launch "Ayesha," built entirely of teak, by T. Tagg and Son, of Wolseley, varnished and polished inside and outside, copper fastened and sheathed with red copper up to water line, length b. p. 31' 2," length o. a. 36,' breadth 6' 4," depth 3' 3," and draft 2' 3."

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

N. B.—The launch is now lying off Mody Bay, where it can be inspected any time during the day.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRESENTS FOR HOME FRIENDS.

AUCTION SALE of a choice assortment of open carved blackwood furniture for drawing rooms of Princes and Nobles.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd March at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Jetha and Co. and by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

8 cases containing rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents to friends at home consisting of elaborately carved, great ward robe in two pieces, lady's davenport, large and small sized brackets, open carved cabinet in one piece, square teapoys with single and double tops, Ladies' low chairs, gentlemen's easy chair, footstools, flower stands, portable bookstands, &c.

The above furniture was made by special order. The same will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE COLUMBIAN SKATING RINK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises opposite the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 3 p.m.

The Columbian Skating Rink, as it stands with all its fixtures and appurtenances, including the skating surface, bandstand decorations, chairs, couches, looking glasses and about 1,500 pairs of skates. The skating surface is in first class order being of teak, 91 by 14, measuring 100 feet long by 80 feet broad, constructed by Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then it will be sold in separate lots.

The lease of the ground can be inspected at the office of the undersigned and the sale shall be subject to the terms and conditions in the lease.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries. A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE Fifteenth Series of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1891-92.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

The series will consist of not fewer than six lectures.

The Honorarium is nearly Rupees One Thousand.

The Candidates for Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first of June next.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th February 1891.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Second of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1890-91, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1891 (to-morrow), at 5-15 p. m.

Subject—"Greek Theatre and Stage Arrangements."

Lecturer—M. MacMillan, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay 23rd February 1891.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,

OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross" blown on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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Indents executed with care and promptitude.

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"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume sale of the remaining stock-in-trade THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ANUNT RUSHI'S CART, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executors of the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk Krishnarao Fakir, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of November, 1883, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 639 new No.— old Survey No. 298, and New Survey No. 404, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 499 and 4506, Street No. 2 and (1), all which premises are situated on the north side of Anunt Rushi's Cart without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Anandrao Dinanath, on or towards the west partly by the property of Vinayek Shrikrishna and partly by the property of Luximon Vinayek on or towards the north by the property of Purshotam Shamjee, and on or towards the south by the said Anunt Rushi's Cart, and were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Fakir and his tenants, and are now in that of the said Krishnarao Fakir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the executors of the mortgagee or to the undersigned—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 23, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Elba, 1,497 tons, Captain L Q Welch, sailed on Saturday last for Bushire in ballast.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316 tonf, Captain A Delargy, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Larnaca, 1,492 tons, Captain A Thompson, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C A Hugill, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 338 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 408 tons, Captain C M Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 60 chests opium, and 35 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Jameson, Miss Mills, Mr Woodward, Mr Maxworthy, Mr M Mabhuwa, Mr H D Admawala, and 185 deck.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs D Juths, Mr and Mrs Hussonally Alibahy, Mr W J Odger, Mr R Wood, Mrs D A Costa, Mr. C Chambers, Mr G J Pinto, Mr Sherifbhoy Fazulbhoy, Mrs Fazul Essa and 275 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 22 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr Miller, one gentleman, Mr Edwards, Mr. C Clayton, Lieut Raynolds, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Goolamally and mother, and two others and 177 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite, Lieut Brown, Mr Abdoola Mahomed and friend, Mr Syed Moosa, Mr Suleman bin Ahmed and son, Mr J Hopkins, Mr. Abdoolraman and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Iran	2316	DeLargy	D	E Bates & Co.
Ship G. Caladh.	494	Lamont	H	F Muir & Co.
S.S. St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	P	K Nixon & Co
" Larnaca	1492	Thompson	Q	K Nixon & Co
		HARBOUR WALL.		
S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Pekin	3733	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
" Melpomene	1948	Mitis	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Imperatrix	3330	Egger	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	1976	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co.
" Dragoman	1783	Nash	12	K Nixon & Co
" Assyria	969	Simpson	Pier	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Loodiana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, Jan 31.
21	Pemba (s)	Houstoun	Busreh, Feb 7.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 18.
22	Emir (s)	Robson	Cardiff, Jan 23.
	Calder (s)	Taylor	Busreh.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Thibet (s)	Browne	Hongkong.
	Indrani (s)	Burkill	Havre.
	Baron Clyde (s)	Russell	Trieste, &c.
	Aska (s)	Jacobsen	Karachi.
	Larnaca (s)	Thompson	Dunkirk.
	Elba (s)	Welch	Bushire.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Baghdad, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.
" Avoca, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Indramayo, for Antwerp.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
17 Earl Burgoss ship ..Cofill ..... Monte Video, Dec 5.
Duchalburn ship..... Hunter ..... Liverpool, Nov 13.
Shahjehan s ..... Mathewson.. Rangoon, Feb 14.
I. M. S. Clive s ..... Palle ..... Rangoon, Feb 14.
18 Ben Cruachan ship.. Roberts ..... New York, Oct 15.
Malda s ..... Nash ..... Moulmein, Feb 10.
Comilla s..... Wallington .. Calcutta, Jan 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.—Steamers Niemen and Rajpootana, and barque Futtel Currim.

KURRACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
12 Locksley Hall s....Collin ..... Liverpool.
Ningpo s..... Boyle ..... do.
Dragoman s ..... Nash ..... Glasgow.
14 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
Labourdonnais s ..Schmitz ..... Bombay.
17 Clio s ..... Colman ..... Hull via Bombay.
Kapurthala s..... Rothwell .. Bombay via C. Coast.
Pemba s ..... Houstoun .. Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
11 Aska s ..... G. Yacob .. Bombay via C. Coast.
12 Baghdad s ..... Whitehead. Bombay.
Kilwa s..... Major..... Persian Gulf.
Niagara s..... Boyle ..... Bombay.
Dragoman s ..... Nash ..... do.
14 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
Labourdonnais s ..Schmitz ..... Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Alaiaby, Dennis, Rall: Brother, for Antwerp.
" Clio, Colman, Finlay Muir & Co., Hull.
" Carl Rathkens, Spiegelberg, Finlay Muir & Co., for Dundee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s,—3 cases lanterns, N M Esmail ; 20 casks spindle oil, V Pragjee ; 48 cases oilmanstores, 49 kegs soda crystal, and 7 cases soap, S Hibtoola ; 400 drums linseed oil, 100 drums turpentine, M A Hoosen ; 100 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee ; 50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—5 cases amlinedye, C Ramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Po s—300 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indramayo s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Whitby s—55 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Fillans s—4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 880 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 770 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 220 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 cwts myrabollams, Eucheres Esse ; 220 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A S Modeliar and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams, Bays Craig and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 3,000½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co .

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—10,998 cwts groundnuts, 4,018 cwts nigorseed, 11,000 cwts wheat, 1,399 cwts gingellyseed, and 17,098 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, 285 cwts groundnuts, and 999 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 5,004 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragaman s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Itcharan Harjeevandas.

Bendi s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 620 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 250 bales cotton and 2,999 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperatrix s—1,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—413 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
(From 9th to 16th February 1891.)

EXPORTS.

S s Aska (Bombay)—334 bales cotton and 1,003 cwts rapeseed.

S s Decca (Bombay)—7,057 cwts jowaree, 1,722 cwts rice and 225 cwts cotton, unpressed.

S s Karagola (Bombay)—1,495 cwts rapeseed, 1,461 cwts gingellyseed, 2,143 cwts wheat, 199 cwts cotton, unpressed, and 132 cwts wool, unpressed.

S s Arabia (Bombay)—200 bales wool, and 600 cwts gingellyseed.

S s Inchgarvie (Dunkirk)—1,830 cwts rapeseed, 4,600 cwts gingellyseed, and 66,596 cwts wheat.

S s Kapurthala (Lombay)—140 bales cotten, 125 bales wool, 1,410 cwts wheat, 1,467 corges skins, and 9 corges hides.

IMPORTS.

S s Karagola (Bombay)—4,090 pieces grey goods, 2,850 pieces white goods, and 630 pieces prints.

S s Feveril (Liverpool)—80 pieces white goods and 1,696 pieces prints.

S s Drumberlie (Glasgow)—350 pieces prints.

S s Waverley (Liverpool)—240 pieces prints and 500 ewts iron bars, &c.

S s Kapurthala (Bombay)—31,353 pieces grey goods, 37,140 pieces white goods, 9,723 pieces prints, 5,980 lbs grey yarns, 8,600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 31 cwts copper.

S s Carl Rathkens (Newport)—1,700 tons coals.

S s Locksley Hall (Liverpool)—599 pieces grey goods, 50 pieces white goods, 147 pieces prints, 10,000 lbs grey yarns, 600 cwts steel, and 3,409 tons coals.

S s Dragoman (Glasgow)—2,498 pieces white goods, 3,167 pieces prints, 8,300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarn, 2,000 cwts iron bars, &c, and 25 cwts steel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

MONEY in London continues to become less easy. Yesterday the market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further advanced ¼ per cent., making it stand at 2¾ per cent. in each case ; while Consols declined ¼ per cent., say to 97⅛. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½. The Price of Silver was unaltered at Thursday's enhanced quotation of 45 1-16d. per oz. ; but Rupee Paper was one per cent. lower in Fours, and 1¼ in 4½ per cents., at £73¾ and £76¼, respectively ; the New York rate for the governing metal, however, coming 1¾ cents down, at 97¼, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88 dollars. A trifling amount of extra Council Bills was allotted to Bombay yesterday at 1s. 5 7-32d., which was the extreme rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on the previous day, though 7-32d. above that of Wednesday's regular allotments. The Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95½ ; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·24½.

The only change in London financial quotations to-day is a decline of 7-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 44¾d. per oz. ; and in New York there was a further drop of ⅜ cents., at 96½, Exchange being ¼ cent lower at 4·87½, Paris Exchange on London comes 1¼ centime lower at fcs. 25·23.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed was quiet ; but Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive, was 3d. per quarter higher at 43s. and 42s. 6d. ex-quay, respectively. Wheat was firm at an advance of ½ per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 7d. for the former, and 7s. 4½d. for the latter per cental ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 10,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday, at 1,710,000 quarters.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, all round, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. Spot prices both of American and East Indian Cotton were unaltered except that in the latter. Tinnevellys were ⅛d. per lb. higher ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-16d. for February, and 5 1-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull generally, and Surats in favour of buyers, but quotations come unaltered both for spot and arrival Cotton. The Sales were 5,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The Imports were 30,000 bales. The Marchester Market continued flat.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 42,000 bales ; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less at 71,000 bales. The week's Imports were 30,000 bales less, at 1,10,000 bales. The total Stock had become heavier by 30,000 bales, and showed yesterday an increase of 54,000 bales compared with its state at the same time last year, and of 7,48,000 bales as against that in the year before. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than it was a week ago, at 142,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 30,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 25,000 bales more in sight ; and the total figures to date now show an increase of 625,000 bales and of 730,000 bales compared with last year's and those for 1889, respectively ; and of 84,000 bales and 76,000 bales in East Indian Cotton, in the same comparison as shown below. A decline of 1-16d. had been established during the week in the price of spot American Cotton, and of 7-64d. to ½d. in Arrivals ; and Surats receded 1-16d. to ½d. per lb. ; the rate for ready Mid.-American in Liverpool yesterday having been 1 3-16d. lower than in 1890, and ¾d. below that ruling in the previous year.

In New York, the price of Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 9 cents ; but May Futures were 13 points lower, at 8·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, at 44,000 bales, making the week's figures a good deal larger than in either of the two previous years, the excess in the present season's Arrivals compared with those of 1889-90, and 1888-89 during the same time being 391,000 bales, and 840,000 bales, respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,220,000 bales against 7,070,000 bales visible last week. To-day spot Cotton was unchanged ; but May Futures were 3 points down, at 8·87 cents. The Receipts were 23,000 bales going against 8,000 bales last year, and 17,000 bales the year before. The New York Market will be closed on Monday.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts.....	128,000	86,000	99,00
" export to U. Kingdom	74,000	39,000	53,000
" Continent.....	62,000	34,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	5,644,000	5,233,000	4,801,002
" exports to U. K. do....	2,233,000	2,203,000	1,957,000
" to Continent do....	1,851,000	1,683,000	1,419,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	793,000	614,000	841,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,570,000	2,944,830	2,833,000
" for the United Kingdom	454,000	357,670	377,000
only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,080,000	1,029,540	732,020
" London	19,000	12,000	6,000
American afloat	220,000	159,000	136,000
East Indian "	22,000	46,000	96,000
Total ...	1,371,000	1,243,540	990,020
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	4½d.	6 1-16d.	5¾d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3¾d.	4 11-16d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1d.	1⅜d.	¾d.

There has been little demand for Cotton here to-day from Spinners, and less from Exporters, and only a small business has been done, though the tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are unchanged. The Mills have taken 1,150 bales, consisting of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 155-70 ; 250 Mowa, at Rs. 192-3 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 153½ ; 200 Nugger, at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF FREE COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives have reported on the Free Coinage Bill and recommend its rejection.

OCCUPATION OF TOKAR.

SUAKIN, FEB. 20.

The Egyptian forces have occupied Tokar after a slight resistance from the Dervishes.

CAIRO, FEB. 21.

Prior to the occupation of Tokar by the Egyptian forces an action was fought near Afafite, which lasted one hour and a quarter.

Osman Digna's force, which is estimated to have numbered two thousand, made a furious attack on the Egyptians when occupying the ruined buildings of the town, and a most severe hand to hand fighting ensued. The cavalry charged and broke the enemy, who finally were routed, and left seven hundred dead round their position.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES AT TOKAR.

CAIRO, FEB. 21.

General Sir F. Grenfell telegraphs that Captain Barrow fell while performing his duties in a most gallant manner.

All Osman Digna's staff of Emirs were killed, whilst Osman Digna himself watched the fight from a distance, and took to flight with thirty of his followers as soon as he saw defeat was inevitable.

Two cannon and quantities of ammunition and weapons were captured by the Egyptians, and some hundreds of Arabs submitted themselves as prisoners.

THE CASUALTIES.

Captain H. L. Barrow, of the South Lancashire Regiment, was killed, and Captain J. R. Beech, C.M.G., of the 20th Hussars, was wounded. Four Egyptian officers were also severely wounded and twelve men killed and forty-two wounded.

STATE OF SIEGE AT BUENOS AYRES.

RIO JANEIRO, FEB. 20.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a state of siege has been proclaimed there owing to a youth having fired at and slightly wounded Senor Roca, Minister of the Interior.

It is rumoured that a plot has been discovered to murder the President and his Ministers.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN WALES.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Pritchard Morgan's motion in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was defeated by 235 against 203 votes.

THE STRIKES.

A mass meeting will be held in Victoria Park to-morrow in support of the strikers at Cardiff. Mr. Michael Davitt will preside.

THE AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

The Treasury to-day purchased 851,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between 98'90 and 99'24.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Windom as Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Foster favours President Harrison's views on the silver question, and is opposed to Free Coinage.

THE END OF THE SILVER BOOM.

The adverse report of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives on the Silver Bill puts an end to the prospect of any silver legislation during the present Congress.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Aden at 4 a.m. to-day.

EARTHQUAKE AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, FEB. 21.

At quarter-past four this morning, a shock of earthquake was felt here, passing from north to the south.

COLONEL BOUGHEY'S LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

Mr. Stephen Finney, Deputy Manager, E. B. S. Railway, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Boughey, R. E., when the latter goes on furlough.

CHOLERA IN BENGAL.

The outbreak of cholera in the 40th Bengal Infantry has subsided. Of the nineteen cases eleven men were lost. The regiment is still in camp at Kanchrapa, near Calcutta. In Eastern Bengal cholera still continues to be severe.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The Fort Tregear column, to punish the Lushais about Jacopa's village, consists of ninety-eight rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas and forty-five Frontier Police. Two British Officers accompany the former and one the latter. Colonel Evans with one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the 43rd Assam Gurkhas is operating from Changsil and is expected to be at Nikama, fifty miles north of the village, to assist in harassing the culprits.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives in Calcutta to-morrow (Sunday).

WUNTHO AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

A proclamation, deposing the Sawbwa of Wuntho has been issued. A portion of the reinforcements have reached Kawlin and Kyaukpintha. Wuntho's followers in the neighbourhood of Kawlin are reported to be over one thousand. There have been several sharp attacks at our frontier posts; but all were repulsed. Extensive preparations are being made by the Public Works Department for operations in the new territory.

LATER.

Particulars of the recent fighting in Kawlin say that the enemy took up the position in the Court House, opening fire on the Pongyi Kyaung, held by the 60th Madras Infantry. Captain Keary and Mr. Kennedy arrived unperceived with 50 military police and charged, and drove out the enemy, who retreated to the stockade, which was at once attacked, and taken by Captain Keary and Mr. Nisbet's party. Twenty-five Wuntho men were killed, including the leader of the Sawbwa's troops, Boh No-Ba; many wounded, and thirteen guns were captured. On our side one sepoy of the Madras Infantry and a military police sowar were killed; and three sepoys and four military policemen were wounded. Captain Keary and Mr. Kennedy, with thirty sowars of the 60th Madras Infantry, under Subedar Nujub Khan, attacked the region on the border of Wuntho village, and drove out the enemy and burnt it.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 22.

At a meeting, held last evening, at the Sadases Peit, in Poona city, which was attended exclusively by native ladies, Pandita Ramabai, the Hindu widows' friend, presiding. It was resolved to submit a memorial to the Government of India strongly in favour of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill to raise the protected age, urging that the measure would come as a blessing to those in whose behalf it was brought forward. It was also resolved to insert a prayer in the memorial that Government would not take notice of objections urged against the Bill, by those who profess to be orthodox Hindus.

A small meeting of Mahomedans was held the same evening to protest against the Bill. The public meeting, to be held in support of the Bill, did not come off to-day, but is fixed for Wednesday next, at the native theatre, in the city. Special precautions will be taken to admit only those who sign a declaration, which will be kept at the door, to the effect that they are in sympathy with the object of the meeting, *viz.*, to support the Bill.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RATNAGIRI, FEB. 21.

A crowded meeting of the people of Ratnagiri, including Hindus and Mahomedans, assembled yesterday, presided by R. S. Balaji Raghunath Fadke, to protest against the Age Bill. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A protest was adopted and signed by many on the spot, and is being circulated for signatures.

AHMEDNAGAR, FEB. 22.

A public meeting to support Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill was held last evening. Rao Bahadur M. C. Joshi presided. The meeting pronounced the measure to be very moderate, and adopted a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, with an amendment confirming the prosecution of girl's guardians as suggested. The Hon. Mr. Ranade who was among those present made a telling and most suggestive speech; and emphatically approved of the Bill. The meeting was unanimous and very orderly.

SATARA, FEB. 22.

At an influential and densely-crowded meeting of all castes, including Mahomedans, held this evening in the Dewan's palace, under the presidency of the learned and renowned Shastri Ananthacharya Gajendragadker, a memorial to the Government of India strongly protesting against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill was unanimously adopted. The meeting was a complete success.

A MEETING TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 22.

A public meeting of the native community was held this evening in the city, with the object of concerting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Bradlaugh. Handbills, with black borders, stating the object of the meeting and containing Mr. Bradlaugh's portrait, had been freely instributed all over the city, and posted up in prominent places. In this the people were called upon to close their shops in grateful memory of the deceased statesman who had been subjected to much persecution, because he opposed the *vidwa, juberdasti*, and injustice perpetrated by the Sircar. The meeting was attended by about one thousand persons, fully four-fifths of whom were school-boys, who as usual were as boisterous as possible and behaved disgracefully. Rao Bahadur Narayanabhai Dhandikar, late Director of Public Instruction in the Berars, was voted to the chair. Before the meeting commenced Mr. Namjoshi suggested that a resolution be passed, expressing regret at the sudden death of Mahomahapadyaya Ramkristna Shastri, who was the chairman of the meeting held last Sunday to protest against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. Mr. Gungaram Bhau opposed this proposition, on the ground that the present meeting had been convened with a special object. While Mr. Gungaram was speaking the school-boys made themselves very objectionable by hissing the speaker and shouting to the top of their voices. Great disorder prevailed, and Mr. Namjoshi eventually withdrew his proposition. Mr. Gokhale, late of the Ferguson College, then spoke at great length, giving the history of Mr. Bradlaugh's life and mentioning the valuable services he had rendered to the people. He proposed that a letter of condolence be forwarded to Mr. Bradlaugh's daughters. The proposition was carried. Mr. Namjoshi proposed the appointment of a committee, consisting of Rao Bahadurs Hari Raoji Chiplonkar, Narayenbhai Dhandikar, Dhakji Kassinathji, Dorabji Pudumji, W. B. Karnitkar, Professor Tilak, and Mr. S. H. Sathe to receive subscriptions and to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of the distinguished statesman whose death is deeply deplored. This resolution was adopted, but several of those whose names are on the committee were not present. The meeting wound up amidst wild disorder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with the China and Australian Mails, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, FEB. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Pandora, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamers Clan Drummond, Clan Gordon, and Clan Monroe, arrived this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais reached Aden on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m., and the s. s. Ocean left Aden for Europe on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 a.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah 3⅞
The Manchester Market has been flat.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 4 13-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73⅜
4½ per cent. „ 76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109⅜
Bar Silver 45 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	42,000	bales.
„ „ Surats.....	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	110,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton.....	1,080,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	142,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London..	19,000	„

PRESENTATION TO RISSALDAR RUP SINGH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on Saturday morning presented to Rissaldar Rup Singh Bahadur, of the 2nd Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, the Order of the British Empire. The Governor's Body-guard, commanded by Captain Gott, were drawn up in parade order, and many of the Rissaldar's friends were present to witness the ceremony. His Excellency, in presenting the Order, complimented Rissaldar Rup Singh Bahadur on his long and meritorious services to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and congratulated him on their recognition by his admission to the Order. His Excellency concluded by assuring the Rissaldar of the personal attachment he entertained for him.

Rissaldar Rup Singh Bahadur replied as follows :—

I beg leave to tender my most cordial and grateful thanks for the great honor which your Excellency has been pleased to confer upon me by personally putting round my neck the Insignia of the Order of British India, which I now have the honor to wear. My special and best thanks are particularly due to your Excellency for the kindness which has prompted you to present me with this insignia in the presence of so many distinguished officers and men of his Excellency's Body-guard. I shall always think of this occasion with pride and pleasure as the most memorable day in my long military career, on which I have been the recipient, at the hands of her Imperial Majesty's representative in this Presidency, before such a brilliant assembly, of a distinguished honor bestowed upon me by the Imperial Government. Again expressing my sincere gratitude to your Excellency for your constant kindness, I beg to conclude with my earnest and fervent prayer for your Excellency's and her Ladyship's long life and prosperity.

The Rissaldar was warmly congratulated on the reception of the decoration by his many friends present.

Lord Wolseley, in the course of a recent interview in Dublin, said he thought cyclists might be employed not only in war in civilised countries, but also in many wars in barbarous countries. They might have been used a great deal in South Africa, in the Transvaal certainly. There was no reason why they should not be used as mounted infantry in India, as well as in this country. It was essential, certainly, that a cyclist soldier should be armed with the infantry rifle and bayonet, and carry a large supply of ammunition, as well as kit. Lord Wolseley could not precisely say what kit could be carried on a Safety bicycle; but he was satisfied that the rider could conveniently take anything that he absolutely required, and he did not think that the employment of military cyclists would reduce the necessity for keeping the cavalry up to the present strength, and he would not by any means favour a reduction in the number of cavalry horses, for our army was too small already. Cycling was a thing which commanding officers might and did encourage; but there was so much to teach the men before sending them to India that we could not afford to teach them cycling.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual Bombay race-meeting opened at Mahaluxmi course on Saturday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, the crowd being larger than has been seen for many years on the first day of the races; and the book-makers, who turned out in large force, seemed to have a busy time. The attractive card had undoubtedly much to do with the large attendance, for it gave promise of some exciting races. And so it turned ont. All six events resulted in close, some remarkably close, finishes, and in one or two instances in rather startling surprises. The second race, namely, the All Horse Handicap, was perhaps the most remarkable race in this respect. It was very close all the way round, and until near home was anybody's race; but it resulted in the defeat of the favourite Minden, while Minnichaha, a mare recently imported from Australia, and purchased by Aga Coochick Shah, romped in. At no stage of the betting was she made a favourite, because the majority did not know her, preferring Minden, or the English horse Bondage, which latter it was expected would take a good place, judging from his recent performance at Poona. But there were a few in the "know" regarding Minnehaha who backed her fairly heavily, accepting readily the 6 to 1 offered against her. It was an excellent race. Mr. Powell's Primus got a splendid lead to begin with; but unfortunately a mishap occurred to him which has befallen him before. He broke down about half-way, and on reaching home it was found the poor animal had burst a blood vessel, blood running profusely from its mouth. In the end a length only divided the first and second, and half a length Minden from Bondage. In the race for the Eclipse Stakes Mr. Farmer's stable showed up well. Mite, the favourite, won, but not easily, his stable companion Minton, from which nothing was expected, and which was placed very far down the list by the bookies, giving Mite a hard fight for it, and only losing by three-quarters of a length. Minton's success was, undoubtedly much due to the riding of the jockey Woolmer. Another remarkable fact to be noted in connection with the success of Mr. Farmer's pair is that they carried the top-weights in the race, having more than a stone above any of the other horses. The Derby was another event which ended in a surprise. White Oats, who performed so well at Bangalore was hot favourite; but Turkish Flag, who, during the Poona big meeting showed a weakness for running second, drew away from White Oats in spite of all that Smith could do, and won comfortably by two lengths. The rider Ebrahim certainly deserves great credit for his victory. The Gaye Cup was an amusing race, though not perhaps to those who went in for backing the favourite Hudban, heavily. Poor Hudban was never in it, Tenebreuse, a rank out-sider, winning as he pleased, by four lengths, Dick Turpin and Newminster, other two animals placed far down in the betting list, securing second and third places. A commendable feature about Saturday's races was the punctuality of starting, although the numerous false starts in the second race, which killed quite twenty minutes, threw the events back somewhat, and caused the last race to be run almost in darkness. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, as also H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, were present, and occupied seats on the Grand Stand.

The following are further details of the races :—

1ST RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangier Purse." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 915; 2nd, Rs. 75. Rs. 400, for all Maiden Arab and country-bred Galloways; weight for ages and inches, C. B.'s allowed 10 lbs., Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Distance R. C.

Mr Salliman Dawood's b a g Starlight, 9st 2lb, Oomer	1
Mr Aga Jan's ch a g Shanghai, 9st 3lbs, Robinson ...	2
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a g Fortune, 8st 7lb, A. Wahed	3
Mr Dinshaw Framjee's g a g Duncan, 7st 6lb, Peerajee	0

Betting: Even against Starlight; 5 to 4 Shanghai; 8 to 1 Fortune and Duncan.

At the fall of the flag Fortune rushed to the front, closely attended by Starlight. This order was maintained over about half the course, when Starlight assumed the lead, and appeared to be pulling hard. At the half-mile post Shanghai came up with a rush and challenged Starlight. A splendid race ensued resulting in a win for Starlight by two-and-a-half lengths, about equal distance dividing the second and third. Time—2mins. 54secs.

2ND RACE.—"All Horse Handicap." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,675; and Rs. 275. Rs. 1,000 from the Fund.—For all Horses. Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a m Minnichaha, 8st 7lb, Robinson	1
Mr Kempton's b eng g Bondage, 6st, Native.....	2
Mr Woolmer's ch ch g Minden, 7st 4lb, Pugh	3
Mr Powell's ch a g Primus, 10st 4lb, Thomson	0
Capt Kuper's ch a g Parvenu, 9st 10lb, Horton.....	0
Col Grant and Major Macintyre's bn a g Strathmore, 9st 7lb, Smith	0
Capt Peyton's b a g Landshark II, 9st 4lb, Mr May...	0
Mr S A W's b a m Delga, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim	0
Capt Thompson's b a g Hector, 8st 7lb, Killick.....	0
Dr Bull's bn a g Bulwark late Euclid, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.....	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Minden, 8 to 1 Minnichaha, Parvenu, Bondage, and Strathmore; 10 to 1 Primus; 16 to 1 Bulwark; 20 to 1 Landshark II., Delga, and Hector.

After numerous false starts owing to one or two of the horses giving trouble, the large field of fifteen was let away in a very indifferent manner. Minden, the hot favourite, was left far in the rear, while Primus led, attended by Bondage and Parvenu. Primus for a time ran well, but after covering about half the journey he appeared done up, and dropped behind. Bondage was now leading, but he did not maintain his position long, for, nearing the corner prior to the run home, Minnichaha challenged and beat him, assuming premier position out of which she could not again be forced. Minden had in the meantime been making up his loss, and closed in with those in the rear. Then he came up with a spurt out of the ruck, and made an attempt to collar the two ahead of him, but unsuccessfully. Minnichaha won a good race by a full length, while Bondage came in second, half a length off Minden. Time—1 min. 2½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 2,130; 2nd, Rs. 480; Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. Handicap for all Ponies 13-2 and under, and C.-B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Top-weight not to exceed 11st. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Farmer's b ch p Mite, 9st 13lb, Smith	1
Mr Farmer's b a p Minton, 10st, Mr Woolmer	2
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 7lb, Wool ...	3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee"s b a p Gazee, 8st 12lb, Robinson	0
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim...	0
Mr Kempton's g a p Steward, 8st 9lb, Owner	0
Mr Meher's g a p Special, 8st 7lb, Thompson.....	0
Mr. Hollandt's b ch m Temptation, 8st 4lb, Killick ...	0
Aga Z Shah's b a p Gornet, 8st, O B Mahomed	0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a p Orion late Shah, 7st 12lb, Oomer	0
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabba's b a p Lord Harris, late Kiss-me-quick, 7st 10lb, McQuade	0
Mr Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.....	0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 7st 5lb, Oomer.....	0
Mr Percival's ch b p Young Bulbul, 7st 3lb, Luchman.	0
Mr S A W's b a p Clipper, 6st 4lb, Peeraji.....	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mite; 8 to 1 Gazee, Colonel, Haughty Boy, Lord Harris, and Cucumber; 10 to 1 Special; 12 to 1 Minton and Success; 20 to 1 against the others.

The large field was let go to a very good start, Special forcing herself to the front, with Haughty Boy and Mite close at her heels. At the third furlong post however Special gave way to Haughty Boy and Mite, which then made the running to the distance post, where Minton came into place. A beautiful race ensued down the straight, in which Haughty Boy gave way to both Mite and Minton, the favourite winning by three parts of a length, and Minton taking second place from Haughty Boy by about the same time distance. Time—1min. 20⅖secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Derby." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 2,220; 2nd Rs. 420, 3rd Rs. 200. Rs. 1,000 from the Fund; for all Maiden Arabs, weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs., extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs., Galloways allowed 5 lbs. R. C.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim.....	1
Col Grant and Major Macintyre's b a h White Oats, 9st 12lb, Smith.....	2
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a h Baltic, 9st 13lb, Gibbs.	3
Mr. Sulliman Dawood's b a gal Starlight, 9st.....	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Secunder, 8st 8lb, Oomer.....	0
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 8st 8lb, Pillaji.	0
Mr Khallifa bin Esau's g a h Silver King, 8st 8lb, Luchman	0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 8lb, Robinson	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar, 8st 8lb, Thompson.	0
Mr Hamood Aboo Shuba's b a c Nineveh, 7st 9lb, McQuado	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against White Oats; 4 to 1 Turkish Flag; 6 to 1 Baltic; 12 to 1 Starlight, Sunbeam, and Holkar; 20 to 1 Secunder, Red Jacket, Nineveh, and Silver King.

This was a highly exciting and interesting race, some of the horses passing, falling behind and overtaking each other again in the most extraordinary fashion. At the start Starlight rushed to the front, with White Oats close on him, while Silver King two lengths behind, headed the ruck. Thus they ran till the half-mile post was reached. There Silver King closed in, and Starlight falling back, left White Oats with the lead. Passing the third furlong post, Silver King came to the front and led. The excitement increased as they neared the corner for home. Turkish Flag, who had been fancied for a place at least, now crept ahead and joining White Oats, they both turned into the straight together. For a bit they ran neck and neck. Then for a moment White Oats raised the hopes of his backers by slightly assuming the lead. But it was only momentary, for Turkish Flag darted away in front when within a few yards of the winning post, and won a splendidly run race by two lengths. One length divided Baltic from White Oats. Time—2mins. 51⅖secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,180 and Cup; second Rs. 530. A Silver Cup, value Rs. 500 from the Gaye Testimonial Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's c a h Tenebreuse, 7st 9lbs, Oomer.	1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 7st 7lb, Gibbs.....	2
Mr Meher's bn a h New Minster, 6st, Native	3
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebian, 9st 8lb, Smith.....	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hudban, 9st 6lb, Ebrahim.	0
Mr Locke's ch a h Doncaster, 8st 7lbs, Killick.....	0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 4lb, S Oomer	0
Major Afsur Jung's g a h Boatman, 8st 3lb, McQuade.	0
Mr Cursetjee's b a h Young Euclid, 8st, Robinson ...	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Ringloader, 8st Thompson.....	0
Mr S A W's ch a h Benevolence, 7st 10lb, Wool	0
Mr Gordon's b a h Swallow, 7st 4lbs, Ahmed	0
Mr P Rutanjee's b a h Young Nadirshaw, 7st 3lb, Pugh.....	0
Mr Khallifa bin Esau's ch a gal Merry Legs, 6st 13lb, Luchman.....	0
Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Narrow Escape, 6st 10lb, Pillajee	0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Hudban; 6 to 1 Swallow; 8 to 1 Merrylegs, Young Euclid, Tenebreuse, and Dick Turpin; 10 to 1 Plebeian, Ringleader, and Young Nadirshah; 12 to 1 Doncaster, Grand Duke, Boatman, and Narrow Escape; 20 to 1 Benevolence and Newminster.

This race resulted in the greatest surprise of the day, Hudban the favourite being beaten, and thrown out even of a place by a trio of outsiders. Tenebreuse went to the front immediately the flag dropped, and made such severe running that almost all the horses dropped behind, one after the other. He led the whole way, till, reaching the half-mile post, Dick Turpin joined him. Coming round the corner the latter looked as if he were going to win, but he did not keep his pace, and falling away, again, Tenebreuse won by four lengths, while Newminster, who had occupied second place for a portion of the journey till Dick Turpin made up on Tenebreuse, lay two lengths behind Dick Turpin at the post, and secured third place. Time—1min. 49⅘secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Welter." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 700. Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, and Bombay Presidency C.-B.'s *bona-fide* and unconditionally the property of Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil (Covenanted), Military and Naval, and Members of the following Clubs, viz., any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. rules; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla, Royal Yacht and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Club of Western India, Poona; and the Sind Club, Karachi. Weight for age, raised 21 lbs. Winners, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 14 lbs., Galloways allowed 5 lbs. extra. G. R. 1 mile.

Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 9st 9lb, Mr Woolmer.	1
Capt Kelly's ch a h Absentee, 10st 11lb, Bowen.....	2
Mr Kempton's bn a h Lansdowne, 9st 12lb, Owner ...	3

Betting: Even against Mafeesh, 2 to 1 Absentee, and 5 to 1 Lansdowne.

This race, late of starting, was run almost in the dark, and it was impossible to watch closely the movements of the horses. They appeared to keep very well together all the way round, and in the end Mafeesh repeated his Poona performance, when he beat Absentee, the hot favourite, in a fairly large field. He won by three-quarters of a length, two lengths dividing second and third. Time—1min. 54⅕secs.

MR. PESCIO'S CONCERT.

IT is as yet undecided, but we are glad to hear there is a prospect of Friday's Town Hall programme, or at least a portion of it, being repeated one evening this week for the benefit of the Hospital and Convalescent Home. Mr. Pescio's undertaking was financially successful, but not so much so as might have been anticipated, considering the artistic merit of the entertainment. Seldom has so delightful a concert been given, for though the vocalists have all been heard before, the instrumental music, it will be admitted, was decidedly above ordinary merit. The music-loving public, we are sure, would be delighted to hear Miss Atkinson's violin again. Friday evening's audience was enraptured with it, and those who were not then present will be glad of an opportunity they could not avail themselves of on Friday. A programme can easily be arranged, and it is hoped this will be done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to urge upon the promoters of Friday evening's concert the desirability of repeating it one evening in the coming week. The notice was so short and other engagements so numerous that many were unable to attend who would be glad of another opportunity of hearing the music and showing their sympathy with the object for which the concert was arranged. The musical success of Friday evening was a surprise to everybody, and not only those who were not present, but also those who were will be glad to fill the hall. Can Mr. Pescio not repeat the entertainment at a rupee some evening at 5-30 as the ballad concert was given a week ago ?—Yours, &c.,

HARMONIOUS.

THE CENSUS.

DURING the last few days young men have been seen in every street in this city, with bundles of brown papers under their arms, and more or less puzzled looks on their countenances. These are the census enumerators, of whom there are about 1,100 entrusted with the duty of delivering the schedules, seeing that they are filled up, in many cases filling them up themselves, and of collecting them again on next Thursday night. They are controlled by a body of 200 Municipal servants as supervisors, who in their turn are looked after by the police inspectors. On the 25th, 26th, and 27th, when all courts and Government offices are closed, they will be strengthened by some 1,100 Government servants. The difficulties which an enumerator has to contend with in this country, as compared with England, are great. Though when the first Census Bill was proposed in Parliament in 1753, it was opposed in these words, "I did not believe that there was any set of men, or, indeed, any individual of the human species, so presumptuous or so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard," public opinion very soon came completely round, and there is now no opposition to the census, which has been taken every ten years since the beginning of the century. In India the educated classes know that it is necessary, and have ceased to view it with suspicion, but among the uneducated there is still the fear of its being followed by increased taxation, conscription, or some unknown evil, and there are superstitious fears, not always confined to the uneducated, which lead some classes to count one member of every family. But, perhaps, the climate is the enumerator's most dangerous enemy. In the winter, or early spring in England, the poorest person sleeps, if possible, in some building, and where the building is, there does the enumerator find him out. But in a country where half the people sleep in the open air, and others prefer the night for travelling, it is not so easy to find them. No where else in India are the people given the option of filling in the schedules themselves. To Bombay alone has the special privilege been accorded of being censused in the English way. It is to be hoped that the results will show that this confidence has not been misplaced, and that her citizens are worthy of a privilege denied even to the city of palaces. For this reason, meetings of the leading members of the various communities have been held in order that assistance may be given to their more ignorant brethren in filling up their forms. The information asked is somewhat elaborate. All persons are required to state their name—this solely as a guarantee of good faith and not for publication—religion, sect, age, civil condition, birthplace, mother tongue, occupation, and education. Europeans are asked to give their race and nationality. Natives of this country their caste and its sub-division. An educated person has also to give the language which he can read and write, and certain infirmities have to be specified. To a person who will take the trouble to read the instructions, which are short and simple, there is no difficulty in filling up any of them; but both European and native gentlemen can render much valuable assistance to the enumerators, by giving them free access to their servants' quarters, and by impressing on their servants that they must give the names of all persons living there, but not enquiring too closely themselves into the rights of those persons to be there. For it is well known that many servants' quarters and offices, too, afford shelter to many more than have any business there; and there is always the chance that these persons may disappear for one night only, if they have reason to fear that their presence will be resented by the master, if brought to his notice through the enumeration. The instructions for the occupation column are somewhat novel. Instead of putting down ladies and children, who do no work, as "of no occupation," they are to be shown as of the occupation of the member of the family who supports them. In the census tables instead of two-thirds of the female population being unclassified as regards their means of livelihood, every persons will be shown as dependent on some definite occupation or means of livelihood. Objection was taken at a meeting of some leading Hindus the other day at the vernacular word used to express the English word "dependent." No importance is attached to the use of any particular word, but if the manifold occupations of the most important commercial city in the East are to be properly classified, it is essential that the occupations should be carefully entered, and the instructions followed.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

THE holders of the winning numbers are requested to claim their prizes at an early date, and are reminded of the rule printed on the tickets that after the 15th of March next no claims will be entertained. The following prizes have already been claimed :—

No. 736, first prize, claimed by Mr. Mahomad Karimbhai.

No. 452, second prize, claimed by Set Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

No. 4056, fourth prize, claimed by Mr. J. Kaufmann.

No. 2494, fifth prize, claimed by Mr. Nanabhai Sadanand Palekar.

No. 505, sixth prize, claimed by Mr. Parmenides.

No. 1333, ninth prize, claimed by "A.B.C."

No. 718, eleventh prize, claimed by Mr. Ardesir Hormusji Mody.

No. 2792, twelfth prize, claimed by Mr. Manekshs Jahangirshs Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B.

No. 3070, fifteenth prize, claimed by "A.B.C."

No. 1438, seventeenth prize, claimed by Mr. Pherosha Dhanjeebhoy.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A CIRCUS.

COLLAPSE OF A GALLERY.

FILLIS'S Circus was the scene of an alarming occurrence on Saturday night. About eleven o'clock, shortly after the commencement of the second part of the programme, a part of the gallery occupied by holders of the eight-anna tickets gave way, precipitating some sixty or seventy persons to the ground. Happily, though some were shaken, none were seriously injured. The cause of the accident is not far to seek. The ground on which the circus stands has only been recently filled in, so that without boring deep it is difficult to obtain a firm foundation. The Circus only arrived in Bombay on Thursday night, and the first performance was announced to be given on Saturday night. This naturally necessitated hurried preparations, in which perhaps there would have been no harm had the ground been thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam roller before it was handed over to the Circus Company. On Saturday they were busy throughout the day putting up the seats. The gallery or cheaper portion of the tent was the last to be put up, and although they continued knocking it together till almost the hour for opening a large portion of the structure was not erected at all. The Circus being known to be a good one, and much better than the Bombay public has hitherto been in the habit of seeing, there was naturally a rush for seats on the opening night. It would appear that Mr. Fillis himself was somewhat apprehensive of danger either from the soft foundation or the hurried manner in which the seats were put up or both, for he appears at the last moment to have issued an order that those seats should not be used. Whether his order was disregarded by those responsible for the carrying of it out, or whether the crowd in their scramble for room paid no heed to the warning, certainly when the performance began the seats were crowded. Then it was found by those who occupied the lower rows of seats, that they could not see over the heads of the occupants of the stalls in front, and so they scrambled into the higher seats crowding them still more than they were. Thus, as a consequence, they became top heavy, and on the insecure foundation, it is a wonder they stood so long as they did. All went well enough until about eleven o'clock, when suddenly there was a deafening crash, and a chorus of yells and screams. Then followed a scene of wild confusion. It was at once seen that a portion of the upper part of the gallery had given way, throwing the occupants to the ground, who rolled over each other and struggled to extricate themselves from amongst the fallen timber. The performance of course stopped, and the audience, chiefly those in close proximity to the spot where the accident occurred, rose to their feet and made ready to rush from the tent. A stampede would have been attended with great risk. But Superintendent McDermott and other European police officers present, together with some members of the Circus Company, and a few of the audience who did not lose their presence of mind, used their utmost endeavours by gesticulating to everybody, to get them to sit down, and thus a panic was prevented. Attention was next directed to relieving the fallen from their uncomfortable positions. None happily were injured. Some got a severe shaking, but they were more frightened than hurt. Superintendent McDermott now took the matter into his own hands, and cleared the people from the whole of the eight-anna gallery. Some, afraid of a further collapse, left the Circus readily, while others went away very reluctantly. Mr. Fillis entered the ring in the midst of the confusion, and endeavoured to assure the spectators that there was no danger of further collapse. In the noise he could not be heard very well, but he was understood to say something to the effect that he was very sorry for what had happened, that the people who occupied the seats had crowded in there, though warned against it, but he would guarantee the security of the rupee seats, and other parts of the tent. Superintendent MacDermott, however, took possession of the gallery, and put officers in charge of it. The performance was afterwards resumed and finished without mishap. Yesterday an army of workmen were in possession of the Circus strengthening the supports of the structure and of the galleries and all precautions against a repetition of the incident have been ta

of the Hindu Shastras, orthodox medical opinion, and the unwritten law current among more than 28 millions of the Hindu population, the postponement, may, the non-observance of the *garbhadhan* ritual be not regarded as a sin. The contention, therefore, that the bill interferes with the religious rites and duties of the Hindus and that such interference is a departure from the policy of the proclamation is one which it is not easy to understand. I do not deny that the Bill is a piece of social legislation. Nor do I contend that legislative interference in social matters is generally desirable. I hold that in social matters reforms to be solid and lasting must generally come from within. But if a social custom like the one now in question is really of a revolting nature, though of long standing, and the leaders of the society in which it obtains, are found unable to root it out. It scarcely looks graceful on their part to set themselves in opposition to a measure which proposes to discourage such custom by legislation (hear, hear). Having thus disposed of the main objection against the principle of the Bill, I now come to that part of it which has reference to its practical working. And here it may be useful to remember that the offence is made non-cognizable in the Bill. But it is contended that the punishment of transportation for life or 10 years' imprisonment is very excessive. This objection seems reasonable, and we have accordingly suggested in our memorial that the punishment should be materially reduced. Speaking for myself I would suggest the addition of a proviso to section 376 of the Penal Code to the following effect :—" Provided that when the offence has been committed by a husband in respect of his wife and does not result in death or grievous hurt, the offence shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or fine or both." I am sure you will agree with me that this proposal adequately meets the necessities of the case. Another objection urged is that the Bill will lead to vexatious and inquisitorial proceedings and oppression on the part of the police, even though the offence is made non-cognizable. To meet this objection, you will be asked to adopt a resolution requesting the Governor in Council to consider whether it will not be desirable to provide that in the case of an offence alleged to be committed by a husband on his wife, no process shall issue, except on the sworn complaint of the outraged girl herself, or any of her relatives or her guardian or such other person as the Court for reasons to be recorded in writing consider to be a fit and proper person to make a complaint under the circumstances of the case. With the safeguard, thus introduced into it, the Bill, it is generally believed, will be shorn of most of the objections made to it. I would add that it would be necessary to place the system of registration of births on a stricter basis, so that reliable evidence may be had in a court of law. After all, gentlemen, it is to be remembered that the law will scarcely apply in 95 out of 100 cases in which the girls are married at a twelve years age of age, and after and that even in the remaining 5 per cent. cases in which it is likely to affect people, the postponement of married life till twelve years will not, as I have shown, be in conflict with the Hindoo Shastras. One more objection. It is said that the Bill will be a deadletter. If this means that the proposed law finds the evil custom dead and gone, so that prosecutions under it become unknown, nobody will rejoice at this result more than ourselves. Hear, hear and applause.) And now, gentlemen, I ask you to pause for a moment and calmly consider what objection you can have in view in proposing to enact this measure than that of using its influence to arrest the progress of the physical and moral deterioration of our people—deterioration due as you all know, to a practice which the most sensible among us must reprobate. In this view of the matter it seems to me that the Government of India has not moved further than is absolutely needed to check an admitted evil. You know that some time ago a number of proposals which had in view Social Reform were made by the British Committee consisting of ex-Viceroys and gentlemen of great position in England. You may well imagine what influence such a Committee is likely to bring to bear upon the Government of India. Yet the Government of Lord Lansdowne rejected all but the proposal which seemed to them to be the least objectionable—a circumstance which ought to command our respect as showing the very moderate and cautious spirit, in which the Government proposes to move. I do not think the Government is indifferent to the feelings of the people. Though there is much opposition shown to the Bill at present, I feel sure that as time rolls on and the benefits of the measure, after it is stripped of what are believed to be its objectionable features, are seen and felt, the unborn generations of our race will bless the noble Lord at the head of the Government of India for a measure enacted in the interest of humanity. (Cheers and applause.) Now, gentlemen, before taking my seat, I should like to say a word as to the opposition made in certain quarters, asking for a postponement of the consideration of the Bill. I am unable to see what useful purpose it can serve. The country has spoken, especially in the opinion of the opponents of the Bill. It seems hardly likely that any new fact or argument will be forthcoming. Any further postponement will, I fear tend to protract the agitation and excitement going on in the country. I would, therefore, deprecate any such course. At the same time I cannot but say that I regret to the fact that unfortunately the immediate result of this agitation should be a split in our own camp, an alienation of feeling in our own society where there should be harmony and good feeling—a result over which our political adversaries may rejoice, but which all true friends of India must deplore. (Hear, hear.) The cause of 'United India' is being put back. Let us then hope, gentlemen, that the sores will be rapidly healed up. (loud cheers).

Mr. Motilal M. Munshi then read the following memorial in Gujarati :—

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay.

Showeth,—That your memorialists have watched with much interest the progress of the "Age of Consent" Bill in your Excellency's Council, and also the public discussion of the subject dealt with in the Bill, which has been going on since the early months of 1880. That, while your memorialists are clearly of opinion that on grounds of humanity and of science as embodied even in Indian medical works, the limit of age proposed in the Bill falls short of that which ought to be prescribed, they are still content to accept the provisions of the Bill in that respect as a moderate reform, which it may be hoped will stimulate the people themselves to advance in process of time the limit now proposed to be fixed by law. That your memorialists have viewed with much regret and surprise the opposition which has been offered to this Bill by some of their countrymen, and the grounds upon which that opposition is based. Your memorialists therefore beg to state that in their opinion the Bill in question involves nothing that can be properly described in the language of her Majesty's proclamation as an interference with "the religious belief or worship of her Majesty's subjects in this country. Your memorialists are convinced that there is no command in the Hindu or Mahomedan system of religion, or in any other system prevalent in the Empire, which will have to be contravened by the respective followers of those systems in order to obey the Law which it is now proposed to enact. And your memorialists beg to express their total dissent from the view which many of their countrymen are now being induced to express on this subject, although their ordinary practice hitherto has not in fact been in harmony with such a view. Your memorialists further beg to submit that the objection urged against the proposed Bill on the ground of her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858 is entirely unfounded and unreasonable. Your memorialists need hardly say that in common with all their countrymen they value most highly the promises embodied in that Proclamation. But they cannot admit that the clause of that noble document which has been relied upon, especially when looked at in connexion with its context, really justifies the use made of it by the opponents of the Bill. There is, however, another clause of the proclamation specially relating to new legislation, and that clause providing as it does merely that due regard should be paid to the ancient usages of the Indian people in framing new laws, shows that the Indian Legislature is in no way precluded from stopping cruel and inhuman customs on the ground of their practically mischievous consequences. Interference with *such* customs is in truth entirely in accord with the settled policy of the British Government in India. And your memorialists submit, that the adoption of the view urged upon this point by the opponents of the Bill will lead logically to this conclusion, among others, that the Government is not justified in taking those measures which it is in the habit of resorting to from time to time, and which are often necessary for the maintenance of peace between men of different religious persuasions in various places in the Empire. Your memorialists also wish to add that in their opinion there is no reasonable ground for the alarm which has been expressed in some quarters that if the Bill in question becomes law, false prosecutions will be instituted under it, and respectable families will be disgraced. There is nothing in past experience which in your memorialists' opinion, justifies any such alarm.

The case of Hari Mohan Mytee, recently tried before the High Court of Calcutta, and other instances of that character which have recently been brought to light, and which no properly constituted mind can hear without being shocked, appear to your memorialists not only to justify the proposed legislation, but actually to render it the duty of the State to resort to it. And, therefore, upon the whole your memorialists pray that your Excellency and your Honourable Council will in spite of the opposition offered to it pass the proposed law in the interests of minor girls, and also in the true and solid interests of the people at large, only materially reducing the punishment provided in the Bill in the cases where there the offence is committed by a husband in reference to his wife.

Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Jagannath, who was warmly received, proposed that the memorial addressed to the Governor General in Council, which has just been read, be adopted by this meeting. Mr. Luxmon said—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg to propose that the memorial addressed to the Governor General in Council, which has been just read, be adopted by the meeting. In moving the above resolution, I would take the liberty of saying a few words to show the necessity of making the proposed memorial to the Government of India. The pros and cons of the question have been so exhaustively and ably discussed, both in and out of the press, that any remarks that I may make would be, I am afraid, superfluous. I would simply take a commonsense view of the whole question, and say that the Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council, if passed into law, will not affect us, either from a religious, social, or political point of view. As the mover of the Bill himself has stated, the proposed measure does not create any new offence. The Penal Code, as you know, gentlemen, has been in existence for the last thirty years, and there already exists a clause making intercourse with a girl under ten years of age penal. All that is now intended to enact is to raise the above limit of ten, to twelve years. I can conceive of no reasonable objection to such a wise measure of useful reform. The best judicial and medical evidence that could be procured has proved that premature intercourse not only tends to undermine the health of women and thereby induces diseases among that class and their progeny, but also brings about the most fatal consequences. To my mind it appears certain that, among other causes, premature consummation of marriage is daily contributing to the physical and mental deterioration of our race. I, therefore, think that the Government is right in suggesting a remedy, and, as I have said once, the proposal will not affect us injuriously in any way. I think the Government is only doing its duty. There are several other points from which the matter can be viewed, but I would leave them to be dealt with by the able gentlemen who will follow. And I only con fine myself to expressing my sentiments as to whether the proposed law will, in any way, interfere with our social and religious customs, as they fall under our observation. All our people are happily unanimous on one point, that until a certain change in the physical condition of a woman takes place, the time of puberty or consummation of marriage does not arrive. The statistical information collected by Government shows that out of one hundred cases only in five cases that change takes place before the age of twelve years. I am not quite sure whether the change at an immature age is healthy. Perhaps, it might be due to exceptionally good or bad health. In cases of bad health, we shall be quite in keeping with the Shastras as well as custom, if the Garbhadhan ceremony is deferred. The real inconvenience, if you at all consider it an inconvenience, is when the girl is exceptionally healthy, and when the consummation ceremony has to be deferred, if she is under twelve. Such cases will, indeed, be very rare, perhaps one in a thousand, and even in such cases it would be a real advantage rather than a loss if the consummation does not take place till the limit is reached. Considerable misunderstanding seems to exist as to whether the Garbhadhan ceremony should 'necessarily' take place immediately after a girl arrives at puberty. So far as my knowledge goes, I can say that even in higher castes the Garbhadhan ceremony is deferred indefinitely. I may say that the practice is gradually disappearing. Among lower classes its performance is only in name. In Gujerat, I am told, the custom does not obtain. Gentlemen, you will see that the memorial asks the Government to reduce the rigour of the sentence awardable in respect to the offence under the Penal Code. If that sentence be a term of shorter imprisonment of either description or fine or both, the object which Government have in view will as well be gained, while it will give satisfaction to the people at largo. On the whole, I think, gentlemen, that we should be thankful to Government for the beneficial legislation which they have initiated, and in sincere gratitude we must try to help them with all our might. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bhalshanker Nanabhai, in seconding the resolution, said that the opposition had completely failed to make out a case for the non-interference of Government, and to induce it to withold a very proper and necessary degree of protection to those who are admittedly unable to protect themselves. It is idle to conceal the fact that considerable ill-usage and outrage are perpetrated on poor defenceless female children, and one has only to refer to the numerous and well-authenticated cases of suffering and distress set out in the memorial of the 45 lady-doctors of Bengal, and which fix with the lamentable case of Phulmoni Dasi as the latest and the most distressing, to be satisfied that the mischief intended to be prevented is real and far-reaching at least in certain parts of the country. It had been a matter of no little surprise and pain to him to see so many, otherwise so sober and enlightened and humane, and in touch with the progressive spirit of the age, joining the ranks of the opposition, and lending the weight of their position and influence to movements like the Mulnday Bang meeting. It was painful to see them resort to the exploded and discredited cries of "Religion violated," "Interference with the privacy and sanctity of domestic life," "Subversion of the Hindoo marriage law, "Violation of marital rights," and "Breach of the Proclamation of 1858." The attitude taken up by them shows the futility and hollowness of the contention that in matters of this kind all reform must come from within, and that public feeling and enlightenment must be left to educate itself by agencies other than what is termed coercive legislation. He was persuaded that a great deal of the opposition was based upon a complete misapprehension of the real scope of the Bill, and a not unnatural though erroneous association in the public mind of the proposed reform with others apparently connected with though really altogether distinct from it. It may not, therefore, be out of place to refer briefly to the salient features of the controversy, and to meet the more plausible arguments of our well-meaning, but misguided friends. In the first place, it is most important to remember that the proposed legislation makes no new offence whatever, and that rape by a husband on his wife, who is under the age prescribed by section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, as it now stands, has been an offence for thirty years, and that the section has remained in the Statute Book for the whole of this long period without a word of comment or dissatisfaction, and without working any of the awful mischief which the same provision which does not prohibit infant-marriages of girls above 10 or 12 years is so confidently expected to accomplish. It is sad to reflect that those who so vehemently seek to support and perpetuate, in the name of religion, undoubted evils like the practices which this Bill is intended to repress should so completely overlook the fact that such a cry only discredits and lowers their religion, and well might people exclaim of religion, "What sins are committed in thy name!" It is ignored that the proposed legislation does not prohibit infant-marriages or the performance of the Garbhadhan ceremonies. It is forgotten that such a practice as the Legislature is now anxious to curb, so far from being enjoined by the Hindu religion, is severely and uncompromisingly condemned and deprecated by the Shastras, and that it is but a pernicious practice of later times. It is found inconvenient to remember that the old writers in many places expressly sanction and advocate the completion of marriage at so late an age as 16, and that the very texts which are relied on in support of the Shastric objection that the Bill do not contain any positive and peremptory injunction which must be obeyed at all times and under all circumstances without any exception on pains of everlasting perdition which, however, is said to be capable of easy and cheap expiation; and that, on the contrary, these same texts clearly indicate the exceptional circumstances under which the operation of what are but permissive and moral precepts may and, indeed, ought to be suspended. It is forgotten that, as a matter of fact, in many instances in actual life, even among the highest classes of Brahmins, circumstances are allowed to postpone the celebration of marriages of girls long after the condition, which is supposed to impose the obligation on the husband to complete the marriage, and that, moreover, in many castes in Gujerat the Garbhadhana ceremony, of which we have lately heard so much, is not performed at all. In connection with this matter it may be as well to refer to the circumstances of the attainment of puberty on which so much stress is laid, but about which there appears to be aome misconception in the popular mind. In a very recent case before one of our High Courts, the case which so powerfully stirred the public conscience, and hastened the introduction of the Bill, a high medical authority said that the attaining of puberty is not a sudden event, but is a process spread over months or years. Moreover, it must be remembered that again and again the State has interfered to put down practices, rightly or wrongly, associated in the public mind with religious observances and precepts, and that the interference has been most benecent and laudable; and yet almost everyone of the arguments which have been urged against the Age of Consent Bill could be urged with equal propriety and justice to the earlier legislation. The provision in the Bill making the offence non-cognisable in the case of the husband of the girl will to a great extent do away with the apprehension of police persecution and in question, and is may be as well to remember that during the thirty years that the lower limit of age has been in force no authenticated instances of any such persecution have been recorded; but, as I have further explained, it is proposed, as has been from the memorial, that Government is to be requested to provide that the complaint about the offence should not be entertained except on the information of the girl herself or her parents, or guardians or near relations, and if this prayer is acceded to, it will leave no room for any apprehension on this score. The argument based on the Proclamation of 1858 is easily disposed of. The Proclamation does not by any means pledge Government to uphold or connive at practices admittedly evil and mischievous, and no departure from the pledge given in the Proclamation not to interfere with religious worship or belief is involved in passing a law for the protection of the helpless victims of outrage and inhumanity, and the suppression of practices which lead to the deterioration of the nation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was received with loud cheers, in supporting the proposition, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As I have already expressed my views in support of the Bill in my letters to the English dailies, basing them mainly on the ground that as the measure in question is intended for the protection of child-wives in the interest of humanity, it does not involve any breach of the pledged faith of the Government to pay due regard to religious rites and usages, it is not necessary that I should detain you long. I would respectfully beg to impress on your minds that the first end and aim of every Government is, and ought to be, to protect every subject from injustice, harm, and outrage. The opponents of the Bill appear not to concede this point where the injustice, harm, and outrage arise from what they call any religious usage. But if the Government conceded their position, it would be throwing the country into a state of chaos, for, if that Government were to carry its principle of religious toleration to the length of tolerating any and every usage which was supported, or sought to be supported, on the ground of religious belief, it would be bound, for instance, not to interfere when the member of any sect who regarded the members of other sects as infidels, killed them under the religious superstition that such act would carry him to heaven! The principle of religious neutrality would become in that case a most mischievous principle, and make the very *raison d'etre* of Government worse than useless. It is, therefore, absolutely indispensable that Government should protect its subjects from harm and injustice of every kind. But the opponents of the Bill say that the Government has repeatedly promised not to interfere with the religious rites and usages of its subjects. In making this allegation they are, I must say, showing an utter disregard of the real promises which the Government has given, and of what its settled policy and principle have been in regard to religious rites and usages. Then opponents of the Bill are misrepresenting those promises and that policy. They forget that when the British conquered Upper India, the criminal law which they enforced was not based upon or borrowed from the Hindoo Shastras, but was the Mahomedan criminal law, as administered by the Mahomedans according to the Mahomedan law. In this criminal law, the British went on making changes from time to time to make it compatible with humanity and justice. This was as regards Upper India. As regards the Bombay Presidency, soon after its conquest by the British, they framed for it a penal law of their own, never professing to base it either on the Mahomedan law or Hindoo Shastras. The Law Commissioners, who in 1875 were appointed to draft a Penal Code for the whole of British India, pointed out this fact, when they said :—" Indeed, in the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay the criminal law of the Mahomedans as well as that of the Hindoos has been altogether discarded except in one particular class of cases; and even in such cases it is not imperative on the Judge to pay any attention to it." The criminal porsion of the Bombay Code, which had been in force in this Presidency before the Penal Code, passed into law was an innovation, and as the Law Commissioners who drafted the Penal Code point out, it superseded " all the ancient systems of penal law, and this without the smallest sign of discontent among the people." If you look at the declarations made by Warren Hastings in 1773, Lord Cornwallis in 1790, the Marquis of Wellesley in 1803, Lord William Bentinck in 1829, you will find that they distinctly stated that the British Government in India had corrected and had the right of correcting the criminal laws in force so as to adapt them to the ends of natural justice and good of society. This is plainly a matter of history, but the opponents of the Bill disregard it all, and say that the Government has promised never to interfere with religious usages. The laws which abolished *dharna*, female infanticide, *kooth, suttee*, slavery, and numerous others, fully contradicted their statement on this point. But they say that in the Proclamation of 1858 her Majesty has pledged herself not to interfere with the religious rites and ancient usages of the people. But this allegation, again, is not borne out by the Proclamation at all, for, there her Majesty distinctly promised that none shall be molested or disquieted by reason of his religious faith or observances, and that due regard shall be paid to religious usages. The Proclamation promised nothing new, but simply declared for future guidance what had been the policy of its date the settled policy of the Government. And after the Proclamation the Government has followed that very same policy. The Penal Code, which passed into law two years after the Proclamation, was not based upon the Hindoo Shastras, but, as the Commissioners who drafted it say, they framed its provisions with particular regard to the dictates of humanity and justice. After the Penal Code came the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which allows any additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, or the Provincial Legislative Councils to propose legislative measures affecting the religious rites and usages of the people with the previous sanction of the Viceroy. Her Majesty and the Parliament would never have inserted this provision in the Indian Councils Act if they had thought that their policy of religious toleration had been intended to go so far as to sanction inhumanity having the sanction of religion. In the face of these facts, which cannot be contested, it is idle for any one to contend that its principle of religious toleration debars the British Indian Legislature from putting down inhuman religious customs. That principle is itself derived from the paramount dictates of humanity and justice; and, therefore, where it conflicts with those dictates, it cannot claim any *locus standi*. Such has been the settled policy of the British Indian Legislature, both before and after the Proclamation. Another objection urged against the Age of Consent Bill is that it will be practically a dead letter. Assuming that it will be so, I do not see why the Legislature should not do what it can do to suppress an inhuman practice. Here, again, the experience of history is against the contention of the opponents of the Bill. When about ninety-seven years ago, it was proposed that a law should be passed suppressing female infanticide, it was suggested that such a law would remain a dead letter and become an engine of oppression. It was urged that as the crime was committed in the dark chambers of the zenana or of Hindoo houses, it would be difficult to detect it. Sir John Shore was struck with this difficulty, for he said :—" A prohibition enforced by the severest denunciation of the severest temporal penalties would have little efficacy in abolishing a custom which excited in opposition to the feelings of humanity and natural affection." But still the Legislature felt that it was bound to perform its duty and take such measures as it could to suppress the practice. So in 1795, female infanticide was suppressed by law. But for several years the law did remain practically a dead letter. In 1821 Mountstuart Elphinstone said :—" It is greatly to be regretted that the difficulty of detection should secure the perpetrators of this crime so effectually from punishment as to render the article against it a dead letter." But he pointed out that consideration should not have much importance attached to it, because ultimately the practice would die out. Mr. Erskine, the Judicial Member of Council, in 1837, pointed out that, though the measure adopted for suppressing infanticide had not served their purpose, yet the fact that those measures ensured the preservation of some, if not many or all females, was itself " a most humane and laudable object." The argument that the Legislature should not penalise an inhuman practice because its law penalising it will not be able to stamp out altogether, seems to me to be unsound : for this reason, that the duty of the Legislature is to do all it can to suppress such a practice. The law may remain a dead letter practically for some time, but ultimately when people realise it, the practice is bound to disappear. This is what has happened in the case of the law which suppressed female infanticide. For years it too remained a dead letter, but we now see that the crime has disappeared altogether. Criminal laws are intended not only to punish crimes, but also to infuse into people's minds the well-recognised principles of morality and humanity. They thus serve the purpose of remedial and educative legislation. The Age of Consent Bill, when it passes into law, will have, if not immediately, at least some time after the beneficial effect of rooting out a custom which is cruel and inhuman. It is a measure which is quite consistent with the pledge of religious toleration; it is in complete accord with the humane and settled policy of our Legislature, and, therefore, we ought to support it. We must thank the Government for having undertaken this piece of legislation, because by means of it the Government are simply giving effect to the principle of humanity—that very principle on which the Hindus pride themselves most as being the most distinguishing feature of their character and religions. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, in support of the proposition said:—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition for adopting the memorial now read to you. It is a noteworthy fact that the most revered authors of the Aryan system of medicine deprecate in strong terms any sexual intercourse before the age of 16 in girls. The consideration of physiology as taught in the modern schools do not allow it at any earlier date. The occurrence of menstruation again, according to either schools of physiology, is not an unequivocal sign of puberty or a fit period for consummation of marriage. It is therefore contended by some that the age should more properly be raised at once from 10 to 16. But we must remember that what is intended to be fixed by law is not the proper period of consummation but a period under which consummation would, under all circumstances, be of the nature of a crime and not merely a misdemeanour or indiscretion—a conduct so gravely bad as fit to be dealt with by law and not only a conduct to be discouraged by social stigma attaching to it. The age of 12 fixed upon by the Bill is therefore so low that no one will look upon the act of consummation of marriage below that age as anything but a crime. It is a crime not because in every case of such intercourse there is likelihood of doing great local and immediate injury to the girl, but because there is certainly of causing a number of chronic and inveterate diseases of the generative system of a girl in whom signs of puberty have not appeared and of inflicting life-long misery by bringing about unbommonly premature maternity and all the consequent drains on the life-force of a girl in whom signs of puberty have commenced to appear. I therefore cordially support the adoption of the memorial. (Applause.)

Mr. Motilal M. Munshi in support of the proposition said : he was always against Legislature interference in matters, social and religious, but after a very careful consideration and observation of things, he had come to the conclusion that the present Bill is not only not objectionable, but is absolutely necessary to remedy the existing unhappy state of things. Though they accepted the Bill, they did not even insinuate that any further reform in that direction should be brought about by the same instrumentality, but they expressed the hope (may God fulfil it) that the people themselves will move in the matter. If Government were in a position know on what grounds the different individuals who oppose the Bill do so, they would find that many who now appear to oppose the Bill, do, however, accept the object and principle therefore. Now about the opposition itself, the Bill did propose to remove a barbarous and cruel practice and they expect that people who follow it, or countenance it would readily accept it, though it comes in their way. Suppose there are some parents, who take large sums of money for marrying their daughters, in fact they sell them, suppose Government resolves to put down this practice by making it penal, who would oppose it? Surely those that follow it or intend to follow it. As to what their oppenents say on this point. Had they admitted the existence of the evil? Had they admitted that they had done nothing to check it? Had they admitted their inability so to do? Do they even say that it will receive their first and best consideration in their respective castes? Have they even ventured to assert that the evil does not exist, and therefore the Bill is unnecessary? Nothing of the kind. The opponents admit nothing, aud also do nothing. But "doing nothing is doing ill," and the unfortunate result is that society remains in that respect as bad as before, and the country suffers. In conclusion, he asked them to remember that they would not have done all that duty enjoined merely by adopting this memorial. They had also to inform their relations, friends, and others here and abroad, as to the real object and principle of this important measure, and thus assist in removing the great misconception that seems to prevail regarding it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Vugsonjee Khimjee, a Bhattia by caste, in supporting the proposition said: that from personal experience he was in a position to say that the Garbhadhana ceremony is not performed among that caste. Not only that, but there are a large number of members of other castes—Cutchee, Loowanas, and Cutchee Vanias—by whom the said ceremony is not performed. He had never heard of such a ceremony in Kattywar, and he heard of it for the first time as a so-called religious ceremony in connection with the Bill. His Gujerati brothren did not by any means give half so much importance to that ceremony as is attempted to be done by the opponents of the Bill, and he was of opinion that the Age of Consent Bill raising the age from 10 to 12 years, not involve any interference with religion. Those who say so do do it from sheer ignorance, and from reading old Hindoo books, which often contain contradictory doctrines, so that it is impossible to follow in all cases what is enjoined by old books; and his belief was that no religious question is involved in the present discussion. No right-thinking man would ever say that such a prohibition as is contemplated ought not to be placed on an inhuman practice, which admittedly ruins the health and physical capacity of tender girls on whom alone depends the future physical development of Hindu race; the more so when we consider that the Government has not hesitated to interfere in order to prevent cruelty towards animals. He could say from experience and personal observation that sensible parents never allow cohabitation to take place, not only not until 12 but not until the age of 15 is attained. Can any one presume to say that such parents do not understand their religion? These are the only persons who understand what religion really is, and those who do not can only be made to do so by a legislative enactment. A large number of deaths take place from causes connected with child-birth—a result due only to premature cohabitation. Compare the number of such deaths in child-birth when the mothers are full grown and of age, and you will find what an enormous difference there is between the two. Again, you will observe a vast difference between the physical condition of those who have become mothers prematurely and those who have borne children after full physical development.

Dr. S. W. Kane and Vaidya Parbhuram Jivanram also addressed the meeting in support of the proposition, which was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dajee Abajee Kharo proposed : " That this meeting, while fully approving of the principle and object of the Age of Consent Bill, would request the Governor-General in Council to consider whether it would not be desirable to provide that in the case of an offence alleged to be committed by a husband on his wife no process should issue except on the sworn complaint of the outraged girl herself, or any of her relatives, or her guardian, or such other person as the Court, (for reasons to be recorded in writing) considers to be a fit and proper person to make a complaint under the circumstances of the case." He said : Some of those who oppose this Age of Consent Bill have given to the public very terrible accounts of this subordinate oppression, which, in their opinion, will flow from it. I must say that those fears are greatly exaggerated. But notwithstanding that exaggeration, you will show by your passing this proposition that in seeking for a law in the best interests of your countrymen and countwomen, you do not ignore their alarm however, false or exaggerated it may be. We do not wish to occupy any uncompromising position, although the opponents of the Bill have, to our regret, done so. We want to seek what will benefit our country consistently with safety, and we will, therefore, show our willingness to stretch a point, for the purpose of removing even the shade of a shadow of imaginary terror. The Government of Lord Lansdowne has, it must be admitted, taken ample precautions against police tyranny by providing that the offence constituted by this Bill, shall, when the husband is the offender be non-cognizable. That very circumstance ought completely to demonstrate to thoughtful minds, that the action of Government is not so inconsiderate as the opponents of the Bill point it to be. That provision is to many minds a sufficient precaution against the terrors I have already referred to, and they have good grounds to say that any further safe guards are entirely unnecessary. You gentlemen, have, by adopting the memorial, shown that in your opinion also, after that concession, no further safeguard is absolutely needed. But I know that you are prepared to go a little out of your way, if you can, by so doing, secure protection for your brothers and sisters, even from unnecessary dangers, and, therefore, have made bold to submit this proposition for your acceptance. In passing this proposition, you do not do anything more than say to the Viceroy in Council, " My Lord, our people, through some cause or other do not fill quite worthily with the safeguard you have proposed. Their fears may be reasonable or unreasonable. Even if they are unreasonable, we are prepared to suggest further safeguards, so that no possibility whatever might remain of there arising false complaints by malicious people. It is for your Lordship to see, whether these limitations are not desirable under the circumstances." We are anxious that the intercourse with girls below 12 should be prevented, and so long as you get that prevention, you will not so much insist upon the details. We want the limit to be fixed at the age of twelve, because you see that when such a limit is fixed by law, Indian society by itself will naturally adopt a higher limit. The business of legislation in such matters is not to find out what is the best highest limit, but to fix the minimum limit of safety, and leave scope for the people themselves to advance. We again want to fix the limit at the age of twelve and not at the period of the first appearance of the peculiar physical condition, because we know that out of the two limits, the latter is fraught with greater uncertainty and danger of medical examination. It is also more likely to defeat the object of the Bill, although the puberty limit has the specious appearance of carrying the age limit higher than twelve, in several cases there is the danger of its being made more often the excuse for carrying the limit far below twelve. There are exceptional cases where girls arrive at puberty even before they are ten years old, and every husband who has intercourse before puberty, and who will be charged under the law as modified, will claim in his defence that his wife is one of these exceptional cases. Where then is the boasted advantage of a higher age? There is again the circumstance that even amongst the Hindoos, some classes do not isolate women in that condition, while Jains and the followers of their creeds do not do so at all. This circumstance makes the disproof of a false defence of puberty very difficult. Moreover, although I admit that the fear of medical examination, so much insisted upon by the opponents, is purely imaginary, for I know that no witnesses can be compelled to subject themselves to such an examination. Yet, if that element has any scope at all, it will have it in a greater degree in case the legislature fix the limit at puberty than when the limit is fixed at twelve. Having said this much on this issue, gentlemen, let me, in conclusion, commend this proposition to your acceptance as it meets all the objections raised on the ground of police interference and false complaints, and I have no doubt that it will not meet with your entire approval, but will secure for this meeting the merit of moderation and considerateness, which it so richly deserves. (Applause).

Mr. Ganesh R. Kirloskar drew attention to one aspect of the question which did not appear to have been touched upon or brought out with sufficient clearness by any one. In the vehement controversy that has been going on about the dictates of the Hindoo Shastras touching this matter, if we eliminate all that is disputed, as to whether a certain passage in the Ashvalayan Smriti is genuine or spurious, as to whether the Garbhadhana and Prajapatya are one or two different ceremonies, as to whether the dictate about consummation is mandatory or directory, as to whether the sin owing to its non-performance is atoned or not, and, if so, whether by a small or large pecuniary gift, and various other questions of the like nature, we find that there is an unbroken concensus of opinion that intercourse before puberty is prohibited by all the Shastras. That is a proposition that is admitted by each and all of these disputants, whether he be a Mahamahopadhyaya Shastri, a Shastri of Philology, a Shastri of Law on the Bench, a Shastri in a college, or a Shastri pure and simple, uncontaminated by Western ideas and Western learning. It had been asserted that only six out of every 126 girls, or roughly speaking, five out of a hundred, arrive at puberty before the age of 12. If we put these two facts together, the necessary conclusion seems to be that in 95 cases out of a 100, the Bill, so far as it goes, will be only affecting what the Shastras inculcate. If the Shastris find, then, that in this matter at least they have got an effective auxillary in the shape of this Bill for enforcing the Shastras in the large majority of cases, ought they not to hail it with delight as likely to effectuate obedience to the Shastras so far as it goes, and therefore good to that extent. With the Bill therefore the Shastras will, to a certain extent, be rehabilitated in 95 cases at least. Without it they are nowhere. The choice lies between these two alternatives and he had no doubt when the Shastris will dispassionately consider the matter after the heat of the contest is over, they will unhesitatingly accept the former alternative as the right one for them. If we minutely scan our religious observances, we are forced to the conclusion that the plastic hand of the Shastris has been perpetually at work in moulding and adjusting the Shastras according to the needs and wants of the community, and their efforts have always been for securing the good of the community. In doing so they have always been guided by practical wisdom and the good of the community in the past. And it is because they have done so in the past, they have retained their power of doing good and their sway over the community so long. This has been their noble privilege in the past. It ought to be their guiding star in future. If they give it up, if they disregard the traditions of their race, if they take leave of their practical wisdom and their plastic adjustiveness, they must be prepared in the near future to witness a complete revolution, so far as their authority is concerned, a crumbling down of their noble edifice, their power of doing good shattered and gone, and with nothing left to them but impotent rage. But because he accepted the principle and object of the Bill, he was not to be supposed as asserting that no evil consequences would ever occur in its practical operation in its present form. He was alive to the fact that the Bill, as it stands at present, may be taken advantage of by busy bodies or evil-minded and mischievous persons to disturb the peace and quiet of respectable families. But because there is a chance of those evil results following in a few cases, they ought not so set their faces completely against it. They ought rather to suggest means to minimise these evil consequences. (Applause.)

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, in support of the proposition said : that as a Hindoo he could not refrain from saying a few words about what he knew as to the customs prevailing in the Bhattia caste. Neither religion, custom nor the ceremonies enjoined by the Hindoo Shastras will ever be interfered with, or affected, if husband and wife are not allowed to cohabit before the age of 12 years. In caste, as well as among other high-caste Hindus, marriage is often deferred until after the age of 12 years for various reasons; and yet no objection is raised on the score of religion, he considered that our benign Government has really done a very humane act by the contemplated protection to helpless girls of tender age. What can a poor girl under 12 understand of marital rights and duties? If boys of 12 are only pursuing their studies at school, how can girls under that age, who, by the way, do not receive any education to make them competent for their future husbands, understand what maternity is with all its attendant responsibilities? It is a matter for great regret that on this question there should be a difference of opinion founded on pretended religious objections on the part of some who are supposed to have received a liberal education, and who, in spite of such education, now offer a strenuous opposition to such a beneficial measure. He cordially supported and sympathised with the object of the meeting, and raised his humble voice in support of this humane movement, if for no other reason, at least for preventing tender girls from being subjected to inhuman and brutal treatment on the part of their husbands. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, proposed : That a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Vrizbhucandas Atmaram, Mulji Bhowanidas, Damodher Gooculdas, Lukhmidas Khimji, N. L. Gorakshakar, Janardhan Gopal, R. V. Madgavkar, Vasouji Khimji, Vaidya Parbhuram, S. D. Tarkhadkar, S. T. Bhandare, with Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, Daji Abaji Kharo and Motilal M. Munshi, as Honorary Secretaries, be appointed to obtain the signatures of the Hindoo supporters of the Age of Consent Bill on the Memorial which has been adopted. He said that the names of the gentlemen named in the resolution, showed that they were men of reputation, honour, and integrity, and that they will not resort to any misrepresentation as seems to have been done elsewhere, in order to secure a large number of signatures. He believed too much importance had been attached to the religious objection raised by the opposition. For what is it that the Bill aims at? Surely it does not stop marriages before twelve, nor prohibit the "garbhadhan" ceremony of which so much has been made. If the Legislature aimed at fixing the age of marriage, as is no doubt widely believed, or if it had advocated the abolition or prevention of the much debated ceremony, there might have been some pretence of a reason for the opposition to have characterised the measure as an unnecessary interference with the religious prejudices of the people. It only involved a little postponement of the *garbhadhan* ceremony in some cases, a thing very commonly done, at least in this part of India. The sin supposed to attach to such postponement is a pure myth, "a legal fiction," as the Hon. Mr. Jardine very properly called it. Drs. Deshmukh, Kane, and Vaidya Parbhuram Jivanram had very ably dealt with the medical aspect of the question, and he would not, therefore, take up time by going over the same ground. But those who quote the authority of Raghunandana and other writers of later date, entirely ignore the fact that Smriti writers regard the opinions of Sushruta and Vagahata as authoritative as Smritis. Medicinith, a commentator of Manu, says that the period of puberty must be determined according to the rules of medical science. The highest authoritative medical opinion under the Hindu system of medicine lays down in unmistakable terms sixteen as the age of puberty; that is the lowest age for children-bearing. Sushruta in the Sharira Sthana lays down twelve as the lowest age of marriage and says that a man aged twenty five by marrying a girl of twelve is able to do his duty to ancestors, and attain the objects of righteousness, wealth and desire. He says, moreover, that if a man, before he reaches the age of twenty-five, cohabits with his wife before she is sixteen the progeny, if any, will be feeble and will go through a miserable existence. Vagbhat fixes nearly the same limit and in about the same terms. This opinion expressed centuries ago is almost in close accord with experience and modern physiology. Sanskrit medical writers define puberty in a woman as " fitness to bear children," and according to the authors just mentioned, such fitness is reached at 16. That provision is to many minds a sufficient precaution against the terrors I have already referred to, and they have good grounds to say that any further safe guards are entirely unnecessary. You gentlemen, have, by adopting the memorial, shown that in your opinion also, after that concession, no further

NEWS IN ADVANCE MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

ENGLAND AND THE CHILEAN WAR.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Fergusson, in reply to Mr. Duncan, said the latest telegram from the Admiral in command of the British squadron was received from Callao, via Lima, on the 23rd inst. He was about to start from Coquimbo; he reported that the telegraphic communication from thence with Chile was interrupted, but he would, of course, have means of sending back messages to Callao, where he has left a vessel to bring messages from home if necessary. H. M. S. Champion had brought news that Valparaiso and Iquique were blockaded, and that there had been firing between the ships and the shore on the 18th. The latest telegrams from her Majesty's Minister at Santiago were received on the 18th and 19th. At that time he did not apprehend bombardments nor serious injury to general commerce. No report whatever has been received of any threat on his part or that of the other foreign representatives to withdraw. Inquiries will be made of her Majesty's Minister. We have no reason to believe that either the Government or the insurrectionists have any hostility to Englishmen or other foreigners.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

On the order for supply, Mr. S. Lefevre called attention to the remaining disputes between large bodies of tenants in Ireland and their landlords which arose in the years 1885-87. He moved a resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to use its influence for the settlement of these disputes by arbitration, and, if necessary, to propose legislation to Parliament. The motion was opposed by Mr. T. W. Russell, who regarded the demand for arbitration as an indication that the promoters of the "Plan of Campaign" were anxious to extricate themselves from the difficulties in which they had involved themselves. Sir T. Esmonde supported, and Colonel Saunderson opposed the motion. Mr. T. Healy warned the Government against allowing large bands of evicted tenants to be driven into a state of desperation. The Attorney-General for Ireland declared that no new Court of Arbitration was wanted as regarded fair rents, while as to arrears the Government had acted upon the principle that they would not legislate separately for one class of tenants. Mr. A. Balfour said that to ask the Government to adopt compulsory or legalised arbitration, or in other words to bolster up the tottering "plan," was in the highest degree absurd, and if they were insane enough to propose such a course he believed the House would not be insane enough to adopt it.

After some remarks from Sir G. Trevelyan the House divided, when the resolution was negatived, by 203 against 152.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEATH.

The *Morning Post* of to-day, commenting upon the death of Mr. Bradlaugh says: Mr. Bradlaugh fought his way to the front with the indomitable energy of a man who knows his own value and means to make the public know it too. He succeeded in his self-imposed task, and he carries with him the respect even of those who had every reason to differ with him most on many and most important subjects.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks: Mr. Bradlaugh's Parliamentary career has been fruitful in several good measures, and he was one of the most industrious members of the House. He could not, however, be described as a popular force in recent years, for he opposed many of the new ideas on labour questions which have been adopted into the popular creed, but his strong sympathy with the people and his desire to promote their well-being, according to his own light, never abated in the slightest degree. By his death the House of Commons has been deprived of one of its ablest members.

The *Daily News* says: Mr. Bradlaugh was occasionally overmastered by a desire for success, and blinded by the glamour of present victory to the loss of permanent safeguards; yet his Parliamentary record, taken as a whole, is a most remarkable one. His atheism had never any vogue, and it was when he turned away from it to politics that he became influential with the working-classes. His life and works recall the famous description of Garth. "The best good Christian he, although he knew it not."

KNOWLES V. DUNCAN.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bowen, and Lord Justice Fry, the hearing of the arguments on the motion for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages, in the Knowles v Duncan action for breach of promise of marriage, was resumed.

Mr. Willis, in resuming his argument on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the verdict, proceeded to read portions of the correspondence in order to show the desire of the defendant to put off the marriage without breaking off his relations with the plaintiff. In one of his letters to the plaintiff's mother, he wrote pointing out that the interests of the plaintiff would be injured by her marrying a man of his age, who would probably leave her a widow "with perhaps one or two children," at twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, and stating that his pecuniary affairs would not permit him to make a settlement upon her just then, while at the same time he was writing to the plaintiff personally telling her that he was "madly, madly, madly" in love with her, and that he was purchasing Russian bonds to the amount of thousands of pounds. The young lady, in reply, wrote saying that, as they were both attached to each other, she could see no reason why he could not make up his mind to fix an absolute date for their marriage. The defendant fixed date after date for the marriage, but always found some pretence for asking for further time.

Counsel then read the letter from the solicitors of the plaintiff, calling on the defendant, as an honourable man, to marry Miss Knowles. It was arranged that the marriage should take place on July 2, but the defendant broke away from that promise, and quite upset the young lady. Mrs. Knowles, would not allow her daughter to see the defendant after he refused to marry her, and then he wrote to Miss Knowles, "Stand firm and all will be well." On July 28, 1889, the defendant wrote that "his love for her was shattered, as he believed hers to be." She wrote to him that she did not believe his love had vanished, and that her "affection for him was still the same and would ever remain so." She asked him to bring down a ring to her and to make up his mind to marry her in October. The defendant then wrote and told her that he was the father of seven children, and he evidently wanted to get out of his contract to marry, and he told her if they married they must not live together, though they might dine together. In a later letter he threatened to leave her at the church door, but Miss Knowles in her letters stated that she was willing to fall in with any arrangement he might make. After the writ was issued Duncan wrote that he should have to call Miss Knowles as a witness, and then she would be ruined because she would have to tell to the world all about "the hotel adventure." Mr. Willis submitted that this was a case in which the defendant had behaved in a manner which disentitled him to any consideration whatever. If ever there was a case where the finding of the jury should go undiminished it was in the present one.

Mr. Fillan followed on the same side, and the Solicitor-General replied stating that the whole of the defendant's property was £6,500.

DECISION.

The Master of the Rolls asked if the plaintiff's counsel would accept a reduced judgment for £6,500 and taxed costs of action and the appeal, to be paid in a month. Mr. Fillan said his client was prepared to accept that judgment. The Master of the Rolls said he was glad; that the £6,500 and taxed costs would have to be paid into Court within a month, or the verdict for £10,000 would stand. Duncan's conduct was abominable and wicked, but still it seemed as if the jury, in their indignation, had been carried to an unreasonable length in giving damages; he considered that they should be reduced to £6,500, to be paid within a month, with all costs. Lords Justice Bowen and Fry concurred.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S SCHEME.

Yesterday afternoon the first receiving house for ex-prisoners, under "General" Booth's scheme for "Darkest England," was opened in presence of a large company. The house which is situated at 32, Argyle-square, King's Cross, will accommodate about fifty men, who will be kept inside until they are supposed to be reformed. They will be employed in the workshops connected with the charity in their own trades; but if they have not learned one, they will be taught either carpentering, shoemaking, lacemaking, or some other useful occupation. When they leave they will be employed as far as possible by the army, but if they choose to emigrate they can do so through the Emigration Department. "General" Booth, who performed the opening ceremony, spoke of the work the Army was doing, and dwelt at length on the necessity of providing more of those institutions to reclaim those who had fallen.

DEATH OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

New York, Jan. 30.—A painful sensation was caused by the sudden death of the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, at the banquet of the Board of Trade in this city last evening. Mr. Windom had just concluded a brilliant speech in reply to the toast, "Our country's prosperity dependent upon its instruments of commerce." He concluded his address at exactly 10 o'clock with these words:—

Give us direct and ample transporation under the American flag controlled by American citizens, a currency sound in quality and adequate in quantity; an international Bank to facilitate exchanges, a system of reciprocity carefully adjusted within the lines of protection, and not only will our commerce again invade every sea, but every American industry will be quickened, and the whole people will feel the impluse of a new and enduring prosperity."

He sat down amid great applause, and Judge Arnoux, the toastmaster was on his feet trying to secure a chance amid the clapping of hands and cheering, to give the next toast, to which Mr. Bayard formerly Secretary of State, was to reply, when suddenly a voice was heard louder than the toastmaster's, crying "Look at Secretary Windom? Judge Arnoux paused, and all eyes were turned towards Mr. Windom who sat in his seat leaning slighly forward and with a deathly pallor in his face. Before his friends could reach his side he fell forward on his face upon the table, and barely saved from falling to the floor.

A scene of the most painful excitement followed. Four distinguished doctors, including Mr. Windom's physician, Dr. Robinson, who were present, rushed forward, and assisted in taking Mr. Windom up and carrying him into an adjoining room, where every possible attempt was made to revive the dying man, an electric battery and other remedies being used: but in five minutes one of the doctors turned to the bystanders and said "It is useless, gentleman—Mr. Windom is dead;" The excited banquters were informed that Mr. Windom had only fallen in a fainting fit, but before many minutes the real truth became known, and the guests quietly dispersed.

The only person who seems to have anticipated Mr. Windom's illness was his old friend Dr. Robinson, who had known of the Secretary's debilitated condition two days before, and had anxiously watched him during and after the speech. Dr. Robinson was the first at the patient's side after the sudden collapse had occurred, and the certificate of death given by him is "cerebral hæmorrhage."

A committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation has been appointed to escort the remains to Washington this morning. Mr. Windom is the third United States Secretary of the Treasury who has died in office or shortly after their retirement, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Manning was the last Secretary who died thus. Windom's speech was unquestionably a virtual protest against the free coinage of silver, and would have had great influence had he lived. President Harrison must appoint Secretary Windom's successor at once, and his choice is looked forward to with great interest, and the probable declaration of views by the new Secretary is already a topic of conjecture. It is stated by Dr. Robinson that Mr. Windom's speech had been prepared after much anxious care, and the mental strain following upon the arduous—duties of office had been the immediate cause of death.

The Hon. William Windom was born in Belmont County (Ohio), May 10, 1827, and he was therefore sixty-four years of age. He received an academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon (Ohio), and was admitted to the Bar in 1850-1 In 1352 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox County, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterward he was chosen to Congress from that State as a Republican, serving from 1859 till 1869. In that body he served two terms as Chairman of the Committe on Indian Affairs, and also was at the head of the special committee to visit the Western tribes in 1865, and of that on the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Morton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883, and resigned in 1881 to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota Legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the Senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs, and Transportation. Upon the election of President Harrison, the latter selected Mr. Windom as Secretary of the Treasury, and as the views of the President and the Secretary have been in accord upon the silver question and other financial questions, Mr. Windom would probably have remained in the Cabinet to the close of the present administration.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The friends of Mr. Blaine predict that the Supreme Court will deny the motion of the Canadian authorities for a writ of prohibition in the case of the Canadian sealing vessel, W. F. Sayward, the arguments in which were concluded on Wednesday. They contend that the Candians have a claim upon the the point as to to whether the Behring Sea is a closed sea or not, but this point Mr. Blaine abandoned some time ago. Under these circumstance they insist that the question is not longer debatable, and that Mr. Choate's clients are fightiug a dead issue.

It is understood that Mr. Blaine had notice in advance of the intention of the Canadia authorities to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He obtained this information through his friendly relation with Senator Evarts, the law partner of Mr. Choate, and it was that information which enabled Mr. Blaine, one week before the motion in the Supreme Court, to give publicity to his latest proposition to Lord Salisbury, in which he renounced the claim that the Behring Sea was a claim sea.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 19.

Clery, 2nd Lt, Bo, attd to Marine Battn, on duty.

FEBRUARY 20.

Bull, Surgeon-Major, 3rd Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 21.

Lloyd, Lieut, Bo 4th Hyd Cont, on leave, from Poona.
Brownrigg, Lieut, Bo 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Macbay, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, from Neemuch.
Sillery, Lt, 26th Bo I, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 21.

Shephard, Major, Bo Rl Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
Graham, Lt, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.
Bayley, Major, Ms, A P Dept, on leave, to Mhow.
Macbay, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week for No. 2 Battery at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters:—
Tuesday, 24th, 6 p.m.—Gun drill.
Wednesday, 25th, 6 p.m.—Gun drill.
Thursday, 26th, 6 p.m.—Squad drill.
Friday, 27th, 7 a.m.—Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1891.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of the Municipal Office—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
John Connon School,—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and N.-C. officers at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Wednesday evening, until further orders, behind the Town Hall, at 5-45 p.m.

4. There will be drill for "E" Company under their own officers at the Town Hall on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend. Tram fares will be paid.

5. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 6-45 a.m., in rear of the Marine Lines, for drill with H. E. the Governer's Body Guard. Swords and bandoliers without carbines.

2. There will be Riding School on Wednesday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*CALCUTTA GAZETTE.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

17th Feb—Mr H A D Phillips, Jt-Magist and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magist and Collr of Maimansing.

POLICE.

16th Feb—Mr F E Kemp, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is transferred to Singbhum, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C P Crouch, or until further orders.

Mr W F S Allen, Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhum, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F E Kemp, or until further orders.

Mr W R Green, Dist Supdt of Police, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Col H M Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr. M F Beamish, Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W R Green, or until further orders.

Mr S N Walker, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Howrah Dist Police, is transferred to Jessore, and appointed to have charge of the district police of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr M F Beamish, or until further orders.

Mr A S Judge, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Rungpur, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W W Daly, CIE, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

16th Feb—The services of Surg-Maj W A Gilligan, Civil Surg of Durbhunga, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

17th Feb—Surgn-Maj E Bovill, Civil Surgn, Champarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surg of Murshidabad.

Surgn-Maj R Macrae, Civil Surgn, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgn of Chumparun.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

7th Feb—Mr G W D Dick-Lauder, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, Agency, is allowed leave on private affairs, under Art 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 6 months, from 1st Apl 1891.

THE remarkable meteorite which fell at Oschansk, in Russia, on August 30, 1887, has been lodged in the Natural History Museum of Paris, and examined by M. Stanislaus Meunier, a well-known geologist. The fall was seen by a number of people, and fragments of the stone were at once found embedded in the soil. The stone is a breccia of the type known as "canellite," and composed of fragments of two oolithic or granular rocks, one of which is of a dark violet colour, and believed to be Limerickite. The other is white, and termed by M. Meunier "montrejit." From the juxtaposition of these diverse rocks in the stone, M. Meunier argues that it was formed under geological conditions resembling those of the earth.

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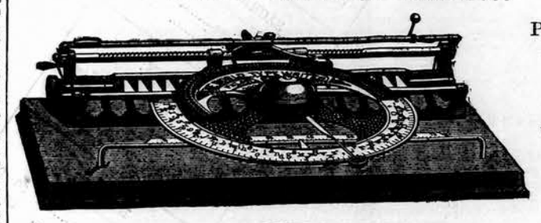

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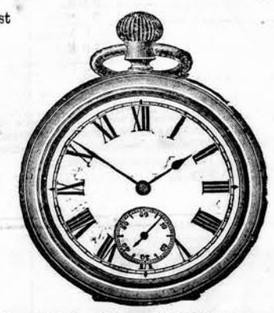

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"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale.**
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a shoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
* *NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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